**THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,**

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

*Corrected up to March* 1889.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.



# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,705—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1889.



**CUTLER, PALM[illegible] WHISKIES.**

OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

| | Prices from |
|---|---|
| Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.. | Rs. 21 to Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles |
| "Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... ... | |
| "Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... | |
| "Glentromie" ... ... ... | |
| "Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ... ... | |

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.


## SHIPPING.


### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| | Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captain. | Tuesday. 1889. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| † | SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 27th Aug. |
| BL | THAMES | 4113 | 930 | W. A. Seaton | 3rd Sept. |
| † | ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | C. Gadd | 10th " |
| | | | | | Friday. |
| BL | GANGES | 4206 | 800 | T. J. Alderton | 20th Sept. |
| † | SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 27th " |
| BL | ORIENTAL | 5500 | 1000 | E. Stewart | 4th Oct. |
| † | ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | C. Gadd | 11th " |
| BL | CLYDE | 4136 | 800 | J. L. Parfitt | 18th " |
| † | SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 25th " |
| BL | PENINSULAR | 5500 | 1000 | J Orman | 1st Nov |

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

1889.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H. P. | Captain. | On or about |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SUTLEJ | 4205 | 800 | W. D. Worcester. | 29th Aug. |
| PESHAWUR | 3927 | 600 | L. H. Moule | 2th Sept. |
| MALWA | 2970 | 500 | G. W. H. Browne | 26th " |
| COROMANDEL | 4499 | 800 | I. Reeves | 10th Oct. |
| KAISER-I-HIND | 4003 | 700 | W. Atkinson | 24th " |
| THAMES | 4113 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 7th Nov. |

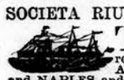
In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 5th August 1889.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

| Steamers. | Tons. | H.P. | Bombay. | Genoa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| R. RUBATTINO | 5,000 | 800 | 10th Sept. | 10th Oct. |
| SINGAPORE | 5,000 | 800 | 1st Oct. | 1st Nov. |
| D. BALDUINO | 5,000 | 800 | 20th Oct. | 20th Nov. |
| MANILLA | 5,000 | 800 | 10th Nov. | 10th Dec. |

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | To sail |
|---|---|
| BISAGNO | On the 9th September 1889. |

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 9, 1889.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATRIX (new) | F. Egger | 4,600 | 650 | 5th Sept. |
| POSEIDON | F. Kossovich | 4,200 | 600 | 5th Oct. |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 15 |

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 800 | Rs. 480. |

*Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.*

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free o board by the Company's steam launch on the day o sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ORION | B. Vidos | 3,500 | 550 | 10th Sept. |

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AMPHITRITE | L. Lemesich | 4,200 | 600 | 11th Sept. |

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 11th Aug. 1889.

### ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

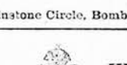
| Vessels. | Commander. | Tons. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ARMENIA | Geo Read | 3,095 | 3rd Sept. |
| PERSIA | Hutchison | 3,547 | 20th " |

THE above steamers will sail as above. Carry a Surgeon and Stewardess and have every comfort for first class passengers. All the state rooms are on the upper deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 12th Aug. 1889. Agents.

### HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

| Vessel. | Commander. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MERTON HALL | J. Hughes | 4100 | 500 | 13th Sept. |

These Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of passengers at moderate rates, but carry no Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th July 1889.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.


## SHIPPING.


### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 28th August, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on 25th August, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HIMALAYA," 1,427 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 29th August, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 5th September, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 28th August.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 31st August.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,903 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 7th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th August, 1889. Agents.

### COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.


### TREACHER'S LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

BRIGHT AND SPARKLING.

POSSESSES good body and colour, with an excellent flavour; it has not that weak and watery taste which characterizes so many of the so-called Light Beers.

Bottles, Rs. 6 per dozen Cash.
Half-Bottles, Rs. 4 per dozen Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

### FINEST MOCHA COFFEE.

AS SUPPLIED TO THE CLUBS AND MILITARY MESSES THROUGHOUT WESTERN INDIA.

Hand-picked Berries, in 7lb. Frazils, Rs. 7.

Roasted and ground in Bombay with greatest care and attention, Re. 1-2 per lb. tin.

English prepared Coffee in 1lb. tins, hermetically sealed, Re. 1-5.

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### INVALID'S PORT.

(SANDEMAN'S.)

THIS well-known brand is generally prescribed and recommended by the Medical Profession. It is a very superior Dessert Wine, tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character. Invalids and others suffering from the exhausting effects of the climate will find in this Wine excellent recuperating properties.

Price Bottles Rs. 35; Half-Bottles, Rs. 19 per dozen.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

### MILK PUNCH.

PREPARED FROM AN ORIGINAL RECIPE.

IT has achieved a considerable reputation as being the best in the Indian Market.

Rs. 25 per dozen.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### TELESCOPES AND BINOCULARS.

POWERFUL Binocular, Field, Sporting, or Race Glasses from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100, or made of Aluminlum, which has the advantage of being extremely light, Rs. 80 to Rs. 150. Telescopic Binoculars possessing the maximum of power and penetration, Rs. 150 to Rs. 250.

OPERA GLASSES, in Morocco, Russia, Japanned Ivory, Tortoiseshell, Mother-o'-Pearl (plain or stained), Aluminum, Plush, &c., &c.

From Rs. 30 to Rs. 150.

MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY. GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.

OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

### THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from the Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

### FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDIES.

THESE fine Brandies from their very superior quality have now taken rank in public estimation with such well-known brands as Hennessy, Exshaw, &c.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medicinal use, 15 years old, per dozen ..... Rs. 63 0

000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-labelled Brandy," per dozen ..... " 38 0

This celebrated Brandy, the well-known Heart-Labelled, is specially distinguished for its delicate aroma and the fine and full, yet soft and mellow flavour, which is so characteristic of a superior Cognac fully matured by age.

00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a Choice Matured Spirit, per dozen ..... " 34 0

0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy, per dozen ..... " 30 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

### PHILLIPS AND COMPANY'S "UNIVERSAL" ABDOMINAL BELTS

Are a great support to Ladies inclined to embonpoint. They fit so perfectly that the natural figure is kept to its proper proportion, nothing tending to age a person so much as the loss of symmetry of figure, and which by a little careful attention can be prevented.

"*The Universal Belt just received is the very thing I required, and adds greatly to my comfort.*"

Price Rs. 13-8

POONA. Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth. } PHILLIPS & Co., LD., { BOMBAY. Oriental Bank Build ng and Byculla Bridge.

### GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS.

### COCKLE'S PILLS,

OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS AND FREE FROM MERCURY.

4, Great Ormond-street, W. C.

A RIDE TO KHIVA,

BY CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY, ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.

PAGE 18 says:—

"Two pairs of boots, lined with fur, were also taken; and for physic, with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some Quinine and Cockle's Pills—the latter a most invaluable medicine and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheik, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five

COCKLE'S PILLS,

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

An extract from the second edition (page 188) of the translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Company:—

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the new Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes, yet we know that hœmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which, I think, are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made Pill in the Kingdom; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hœmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

These Pills consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the best and mildest vegetable aperients, with the pure extract of the flowers of the Camomile. They will be found a most efficacious remedy for derangement of the digestive organs and for torpid action of the liver and bowels, which produce indigestion and several varieties of bilious and liver complaints. They speedily remove irritation and the feverish state of the stomach—allay spasms—correct the morbid condition of the liver and organs subservient to digestion—promote a due and healthy secretion of bile, and relieve the constitution of all gouty matter and other impurities, which, by circulating in the blood, must injuriously effect the action of the kidneys—thus by removing the causes productive of so much discomfort, they restore the energies both on body and mind. To those who indulge in the luxuries of the table, these Pills will prove highly useful, occasioning no pain in their action, unless they meet with an unusual quantity of acrid bile and acid matter in the stomach and bowels. To Europeans on their arrival in India or China they are recommended as a preservative against the fatal disorders peculiar to tropical climates. Their occasional use, if combined with the strictest attention to diet will be frequently found to remove at once by their influence over the secretions that congestive and unhealthy condition of the liver which is so often the earliest antecedent of severe febrile and constitutional disturbance. It must be understood that these Pills are not recommended as containing any new or dangerously active ingredients; on the contrary, they are characterised by a remarkable simplicity of combination; and whatever merit they may be found to possess depends as much upon the selection of pure drugs and the unusual labour and attention bestowed upon their subsequent preparation, as upon the acknowledged peculiarity of their composition. They are not recommended as a panacea, nor are they adapted to all complaints; but as a mild and efficacious aperient and tonic in the various forms of indigestion, it will not, perhaps, be an exaggeration to state that they have been resorted to under all systems of diet, changes of climate, or atmospheric alterations, with an extraordinary degree of success for 85 years. This celebrated family aperient may be had throughout the United Kingdom in boxes 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s., as well as in India, China, New Zealand, and the Australian colonies.

References for the above and for the Quinine Bitters can be made to NARSEELAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA, No. 7, 3rd Bhoiwada, or the PROPRIETORS of the QUININE BITTERS Co., Ld., Llanelly, South Wales.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.

WE have just received from England EXCELLENT ACCOUNT BOOKS, such as Ledgers, Cash books, Day-books, Copying Letter books, &c. Prices Moderate.—Apply to

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND,
Manager to Mrs. Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon,
Bookseller, Bombay.

WANTED.

A MANAGER for the Central Provinces Swadeshi Spinning, Weaving, and Manufacturing Company, Limited, established at Nagpur.

He must be a first class Civil and Mechanical Engineer and possess experience in Mill building and setting up of Machinery, &c. Salary Rs. 300 per month, rising to Rs. 500. Further particulars on requisition. Apply at once with testimonials to

BAPURAO DADA, Pleader,
Secretary and Manager of the Central Provinces Swadeshi Spinning, Weaving, and Manufacturing Company Limited, Nagpur.

Dated 7th August 1889.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will most our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H.M SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
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PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
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ASSURANCES effected; Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPLIES of every description procured.

*Terms and particulars upon application.*

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.


PRICE ONE RUPEE.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE." DIRECTORY

FOR 1889

POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.


### EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

**Rs. 10,000** payable at death would cost at the rate of—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem | (*a*) | If premiums are payable for whole of life; or |
| Rs. 35-1-4 " | (*b*) | If premiums are limited to 20 years;* or |
| Rs. 41-8-0 " | (*c*) | If premiums are limited to 15 years;* or |
| Rs. 45-13-4 " | (*d*) | If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.* |

*AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium secures a proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus, For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan b would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 49-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

*Note.*—It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature early in life. By delay the rate of subscription increases; Death may occur before the Provision is effected, or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

Bombay Branch: GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary,

Standard Buildings, Horaby Row. Standard Life Office.

*N.B.*—The Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

### MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHRONOMETERS. New and second-hand, by the best makers, in perfect condition, kept on hand, either for sale or hire. Chronometers most accurately rated.

CLOCKS. Hall, Library, Bracket, Table, Office, Guard-Room, Engine-Room, School, Carriage Decorative, Darbar, Tower, and Miniature Timepieces.

WATCHES. Complicated Repeaters, Chronographs, Clock, Calender and Eight-Day, in gold and silver cases. Plain gold and silver of the highest finish guaranteed, maximum variation 1 minute per month. An immense stock of silver and metal watches to satisfy the most fastidious and exacting for correct timekeepers. Ladies' Watches in enamelled or plain gold and silver cases, fanciful conceits, or disguises in gems.

ALBERTS. A large assortment of favourite patterns for Gentlemen and Ladies. We have a great many new and pretty la pped patterns, in gold and silver.

BRELOQUES. Button Hooks, whistles, compasses, seals, pencil cases, cigarett holders, penknives, coins, &c., designed in a hundred fanciful way but more or less useful, in gold and silver.

RINGS. An inexhaustible variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gem Rings of combined Gems. Any kind of finger rings not in stock manufactured on the premises at the shortest notice. SIGNET Guard Keeper and Wedding Rings in a variety of designs, Monograms, Coat-of-arms, Crest Masonic or other devices, cut on stone or Gold in best style.

BRACELETS. A wide field for selection, from the massive gold bands to the diminutive Porte Bonheur, set with pearls, diamonds and other gems.

EARRINGS. A large variety for choice, set with pearls, pink coral, turquoise diamonds, hooked, screwed as in *boutons*, or pendant.

BROOCHES. Pretty fancies, both jewelled and plain. The Fichu are light, delicate, and playful variations on the homely theme of the pin, a long succession of quaint adaptations from which an acceptable present can be selected of any value.

DEMI SUITS. Brooch and earrings, or pendant and earrings, in plain gold or gemmed with diamonds, pearls, rubies, &c., or in combination.

NECKCHAINS. A wide range for choice in the selection of these useful ornaments from the light thread of chain for suspending a small locket to the handsome broad Collarettes, which forms a complete ornament in itself.

LOCKETS. Plain gold, ornamented or gemmed with single gems or set *pave*, that is diamonds crusted all over.

SCARF PINS. A most varied assortment, plain, gold or gemmed, horse shoes, spiders swallows, star whips, and a number of sporting ideas.

STUDS. Links and Solitaires, plain or ornamented fancy patterns, gemmed or un-gemmed. Single Dress studs in diamonds, rubies or pearls, convertible also as scarf pin, stud or ring.

SILVER Jewellery, Bracelets, Bangles, Necklaces, Brooches, &c. The supply was never so varied and beautiful.

ELECTRO-PLATE. Extensive additions have recently been made to our Stock of Electro-Plated Ware. In offering it to the Indian public, we have the fullest assurance that they will fully satisfy all the requirements of utility as we as of taste.

CYCLES. Sole Agents in Bombay for the "Rover Safety" Bicycle and Tricycle and th "Roamer" Tricycle. The fastest and finest machines ever built.

REPAIRS to chronometers, clocks, watches, musical boxes, and all mechanical appliances, carefully and accurately attended to by Europeans. Repairs to Jewellery and Spectacles carried out with promptness and despatch.

### MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

### BADHAM, PILE AND CO. LD.

CIVIL AND MILITARY BOOT-MAKERS.

| | Rs. | A. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ladies, Real Russia, Oxford Shoes, 1st quality | 11 | 8 | per pair. |
| " " " Court Shoes, " | 8 | 0 | " |
| " Glace, Kid Oxford Shoes, " | 12 | 8 | " |
| " " Court " " | 7 | 8 | " |
| " " " Jet beaded toes, 1st quality | 9 | 0 | " |
| " Brown Calf Oxford, Shoes | 10 | 8 | " |
| " " Court " | 6 | 8 | " |
| " Tan Suede Court Shoes | 6 | 8 | " |
| " Slate " " | 6 | 8 | " |
| " Tuscan " " | 6 | 8 | " |
| " Satin Court Shoes, White, Cream, Blue, Pink, Brown and Black ... from | 9 | 0 | " |
| " " " beaded Toes ... from Rs. 10-8 to | 11 | 8 | " |
| Children's Black Morrocco Oxford Shoes soft and durable ... from Rs. | 4-8 to | 7 | 0 " |
| Children's Tan Strap Shoes ... from Rs. | 2-8 to | 4 | 8 " |

### BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

### DR. DE ROOS'S COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

### DR. DE ROOS'S PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

### DR. DE ROOS'S WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary, the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos's Medicines bear the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

### TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

*N.B.*—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount.

## W ADVERTISEMENTS.

### BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE next CONCERT of the Society will take place at the TOWN HALL on TUESDAY, the 27th August 1889, at 9-15 p.m.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1 ORGAN SOLO.....Largo.....Handel.
Mr. R. N. Mant.
2 BASS SOLO .....Queen of the Earth ....Pinsuti.
Dr. Yeld.
3 VIOLIN SOLO .....
Mr. E. Freyvogel.
4 ORGAN SOLO ....Serenata .....Braga.
Mr. R. N. Mant.
5 SOPRANO SOLO
with instrumental
accompaniment ...Ave Maria.....Gounod.
Mrs. A. C. Walker.
VIOLIN—Mr. Freyvogel.....Flute—Sergeant McDermott.
ORGAN—Mr. Mant .....Piano—Mr. Metaxas.

PART II.

THE MAY QUEEN.....Sterndale Bennett.
MAY QUEEN (Soprano) ...Mrs. A. C. Walker.
QUEEN (Contralto) .....Miss G. Starling.
LOVER (Tenor) .....Mr. R. F. Chisholm.
ROBIN HOOD (Bass) .....Mr. M. F. Reid.

Reserved Seats .....Rs. 3.
Unreserved Seats..... „ 2.

Tickets may be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

C. M. MOBERLY,
Honorary Secretary.

### NOTICE.

LADY REAY'S FUND.

GRAND FANCY FAIR AND FETE.

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE
OF
T. R. H. THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

A GRAND FANCY FAIR and FETE will be held in Bombay in February next in aid of the Bombay Branch of the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION for SUPPLYING FEMALE MEDICAL AID AND INSTRUCTION TO THE WOMEN OF INDIA, usually known here as "LADY REAY'S FUND."

All those willing to assist in any way are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

H. M. PHIPSON,
Honorary Secretary,
Lady Reay's Fund.

6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

A MILL MANAGER, who is a thoroughly practical COTTON SPINNER and MANUFACTURER, will shortly be at liberty for a similar post.

Address:—
WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

A FATTEGHAR DOUBLE KHANAT TENT, 16 by 16, with extra Cotton padded inner fly, Dhurries, Chicks, and extra Bathroom complete. Rs. 450. One "Necessary Tent" in good order. Rs. 10.

Apply:—
WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

### NOTICE.

ONE CURRENCY NOTE made over to the Police on the 25th instant. Any person claiming it to apply at the Head Police Office, Byculla, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

F. J. WISE, Colonel,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 26th August 1889.

### BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Engineer's Office, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay, 26th August, 1889.

THE Undersigned will receive Tenders till 12 noon on SATURDAY, the 31st August, for the CONSTRUCTION of the TRUSTEES' ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES up to second-floor level.

Plans may be seen and all particulars ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

W. W. SQUIRE,
Acting Engineer.

### PRINCE OF WALES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 2nd September 1889, at 3 o'clock p.m.

By Order,
DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Agents.

NOW READY.

### BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12.
Single Copy .....Annas 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

### THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy .....Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row.

### BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

10, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

A QUARTERLY SUBSCRIPTION of Rs. 30 will entitle a Mofussil Subscriber to OWNERSHIP of Six English Weeklies and Four Periodicals, which will be posted from Bombay in the following order:—

DAILY POST.

On Monday.....One Six-pence Newspaper.
On Tuesday.....One do. do. (Illustrated)
On Wednesday...One Three-pence Newspaper.
On Thursday.....One do. do. (Illustrated)
On Friday.....One Two-pence Newspaper.
On Saturday.....One Penny Newspaper.

WEEKLY POST.

First Saturday.....One Six-pence Periodical.
Second Saturday...One Shilling Periodical.
Third Saturday...One Six-pence Periodical (Illustrated).
Fourth Saturday...One Half-crown Periodical.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF NEWSPAPERS, PERIODICALS, AND REVIEWS FOR SELECTION.

PENNY NEWSPAPERS.

Catholic Times. | Tit-Bits.
London Figaro. | Funny Folks.

TWO-PENCE NEWSPAPERS.

Dublin Weekly Freeman. | Public Opinion.
English Mechanic. | Weekly London Times.

THREE-PENCE NEWSPAPERS.

Athenæum. | Pall Mall Budget.
Fair Play. | Punch (Illustrated).

SIX-PENCE NEWSPAPERS.

Home News. | St. James's Budget.
Overland Mail. | Vanity Fair.
Saturday Review. | Tablet.
World. | Truth.

SIX-PENCE NEWSPAPERS (ILLUSTRATED).

Graphic. | Pictorial World.
Illustrated London News.

SIX-PENCE PERIODICALS.

Cassel's Family Magazine (Illustrated). | Family Herald.
Chambers's Journal. | Leisure Hour (Illustrated)
Cornhill Magazine. | Longman's Magazine.
Marine Engineer.

SHILLING PERIODICALS.

Harper's Magazine. | Merry England.
Macmillan's Magazine. | Young Ladies' Journal.

HALF-CROWN PERIODICALS.

Contemporary Review. | National Review.
Fortnightly Review. | Nineteenth Century.

N. B.—A Subscriber has the option of taking three Weeklies and two Periodicals and pay half the Subscription if six Weeklies and four Periodicals are too many; but then the Weeklies will be posted *every second day* and the Periodicals *fortnightly*.

A Subscriber has also the option of dividing the cost of a Paper or Periodical. Thus, for *one* Sixpence Newspaper, *two* of Threepence or *three* of Twopence may be taken, and for *one* Shilling Periodical, *two* of Sixpence, and so on.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"KIDD AND SHADBOLT'S" WHISKY as supplied to the Bombay Clubs. Fresh shipments received monthly by the Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE.—This delicious Tea from COL. HAWE'S TEA ESTATE possess exquisitely delicate flavour. Re. 1-12 per lb. Liberal Discount to Messes and Traders.—MOATON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

PHOTO FRAMES.—Our new Stock in all the Latest Novelties just to hand. Hundreds of varieties to select from.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Fort, Bombay; Branch, East Street, Poona.

TO BE LET.—A large AIRY ROOM with Bath Room attached on one of the best flats in the Fort. Apply "C. W.," care of this paper.

A TRIAL IS THE BEST TEST.—Our Rose Pekoe, Re. 1-8, and Flowery Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4 per lb. These Teas are highly appreciated by those who try them.—DANTRA & Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

EVERY now and then people complain about their Domestic Servants and Office Clerks, &c., so tell them to apply sharp to MORRISON & Co.'s Registry Office, Tamarind Lane.

A LADY, having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

EMMA BRAINERD RYDER, M.D., Consultation Rooms at Albert Hall (Alexandra Girls School), Fort.—Hours 7 to 10 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m.

TO LET, APARTMENTS suitable for Office purposes, as also Godowns in Dalal Street.—Apply to BEJONJEE JAMSHEDJEE, care of Framjee Sands and Co.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

KIPFELS, for AFTERNOON TEA, to-day, PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound, Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

THE RAMSAY PELHAM BIT—The Newest and Best Polo Bit invented, Nickel Silver on Steel Rs. 7-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

RS. 34-8 per month for two years will secure you a brand new SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANO. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription.—Rs. 10 per year.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 5-8 per doz.—Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

AMMUNITION for the AIR-GUNS. No. 2 1,00 Bullets Rs. 3, Darts 1 dozen Re. 1-8; No. 1, 500 Bullets Rs. 3, Darts 1 dozen Rs. 3; Springs replaced Rs. 4. STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGE MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2-; Postage, 4 annas.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHAMOED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 23, Medows Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Re. 6 per month, in advance postage extra.

## BANKS.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... $7,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... $4,300,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ..... $7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

*Chairman*—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
*Deputy-Chairman*—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

Hon. John Bell-Irving. | S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
W. G. Brodie, Esq. | J. S. Moses, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq. | L. Poesnecker, Esq.
J. F. Holliday, Esq. | N. A. Siebs, Esq.
Hon. B. Layton. | E. A. Solomon, Esq.

*Chief Manager*—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

| | | |
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| Amoy. | Hankow. | Penang. |
| Bankok. | Hiogo. | Saigon. |
| Batavia. | Ilollo. | San Francisco |
| Bombay. | Lyons. | Singapore. |
| Calcutta. | Manilla. | Tientsin. |
| Foochow. | New York. | Yokohama. |

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE—39, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£165,250
RESERVE FUND .....£100,000

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

### EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

## NOTICES.

### KEMP AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING will be held at the Company's Premises, 6, Armenian Lane, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 5 p.m., to confirm the Special Resolution which was approved and passed at the EXTRAORDINARY MEETING held THIS DAY.

By order of the Directors,
JOHN BRISTED,
General Manager.

Bombay, 13th August, 1889.

### KEMP AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A DIVIDEND for the year ended 30th June 1889 of Rupees Twenty-six and Annas Four per Share will be paid on presentation of Share Certificates at the Registered Office of the Company, Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, on or after the 14th August 1889.

By order of the Directors,
JOHN BRISTED,
General Manager.

Bombay, August 13th, 1889.

### THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is herby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this COMPANY will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 5, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 31st August 1889, at 2-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance-Sheet made up to 30th June 1889.
2nd.—To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3rd.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. Goverdhundass Khatau as a Director, made by the Board of Directors, in place of the Honorable R. M. Sayani, resigned.
4th.—To elect a Director in the place of the retiring one, who is eligible for re-election.
5th.—To appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration for the current year.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th to 31st August 1889, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JEEWANDASS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 15th August 1889.

### THE KAISER-I-HIND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 31st August 1889, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance-sheet made up to 30th June 1889.
2nd.—To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors in the room of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration for the current year.
5th.—To pass the special resolutions circulated amongst the Shareholders.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th to 31st August 1889, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
JEEWANDASS MOOLJEE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 15th August 1889.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of CLOTHING for the TRAVANCORE POLICE for the year M. E. 1065 will be received by the Superintendent of Police, Trivandrum, till noon on the 10th September 1889.

2. For further information refer to hand-bills, which can be had on application to O. H. BENSLEY, Esquire, Superintendent of Police, Trivandrum, Messrs Arbuthnot and Co., Madras, or Messrs. Wallibhoy Kaderbhoy and Co., Bombay.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 8th August 1889.

### CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

Bombay, 1st June 1889.

### FOR SALE AT SIMLA.

THE undermentioned FURNISHED BUNGALOWS, the property of the Government of India.

1. KHUD COTTAGE.—Up set price, Rs. 10,000; area of Estate, 1 acre 1,216 square yards. Accommodation, 6 main rooms in building and 12 out-houses. Rented for current year for Rs. 1,364 and taxes, but not for next year. Was formerly known as Primrose Hill, and was bought in that name by Government from Mr. C. E. Buckland in 1883. The conveyance is accompanied by a Bond of Indemnity by the vendor, and a similar Bond will be given by Government to the purchaser.

2. MOUNT PLEASANT.—Up set price, Rs. 10,000; area of Estate, 2 acres 691 square yards. Accommodation, 1 main rooms in building and 20 out-houses. Rented for current year for Rs. 1,200 and taxes, but not for next year. Was purchased by Government more than 7 years ago and has been possessed by it as owner ever since.

3. ANNANDALE VIEW.—Up set price, Rs. 11,000; area of Estate, 2 acres 2,532 square yards. Accommodation 8 main rooms in building and 19 out-houses. Rented for current year for Rs. 1,600 and taxes, but not for next year. Bought by Government on 15th March 1882 from Mr. James Walker, who bought it from Mr. T. W. Knowles on 21st February 1879, who bought it from the Administrator-General of Bengal in September 1872.

4. PARA HALL.—Up set price, Rs. 15,000; area of Estate, 1 acre 442 square yards. Accommodation, 12 main rooms in building and 16 out-houses. Rented for current year for Rs. 1,575 and taxes, but not for next year. Bought by Government on 27th July 1883 from certain trustees of Major S. B. Goad, Major S. B. Goad having bought it on 29th May 1863 from the executor of one Charles H. Barrett.

5. SHERFIELD (formerly KILMARNOCK).—Up set price, Rs. 8,000; area of Estate, 4,402 square yards. Accommodation, 10 main rooms in building and 11 out-houses. Has not been rented for current or next year. Sold to Government on 10th November 1881 by Mr. E. A. Baldwin, trustee of Mr. William Johnson, and by Messrs. C. W. Johnson and S. Johnson, beneficiaries under the same deed of trust in exercise of a power conferred by that deed. Mr. William Johnson bought the estate from Mr. G. E. Campbell on 8th October 1869, who had bought it on 8th October 1868 from the Executrix of Mr. H. T. Tapp of Simla.

6. MILSINGTON.—Up set price, Rs. 15,500; area of Estate, 4 acres 27 square yards, Accommodation, 8 main rooms and 19 out houses. Rented for current year for Rs. 1,600 and taxes, but not for next year. This property vested in Government by escheat.

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SEALED TENDERS for the purchase of any of the above properties will be received by the Executive Engineer, Simla, Provincial Division, up to noon on the 30th September 1889, when the tenders will be opened in the presence of any intending purchasers or their agents, who may wish to attend. The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender. Previous advertisements are hereby cancelled.

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| Kurrachee Lighterage | 500 | 250 | 250 ... | | 75 |
| Kemp & Co., Ld..... | 4,000 | 200 | 175 Rs. 26 | | 390 |
| Marcks & Co., Ld..... | 4,000 | 00 | 100 Rs. 10 | | 83xd |
| Napier Hotel Co..... | 300 | 100 | 100 13 p.c. | | .. |
| Napier Foundry ..... | 1,500 | 100 | 100 ... | | 100 |
| Oriental Government Security Life As.. | 5,000 | 200 | 50 10 p.c. | | 210 |
| Oriental Loan Asso. | 5,000 | 20 | 20 8 p.s. | | 20 |
| Port Canning Co. .... | 6,000 | 000 | 1000 Rs. 19 | | 390 |
| Royal Flour Mills ..... | 2,500 | 100 | 100 Nil | | 98 |
| Phillips & Co., Ld..... | 4,000 | 100 | 100 Rs. | | 100 |
| Soundy & Co., Ld..... | 1,000 | 100 | ... 9 p.c. | | 90 |
| Southwell and Austin. | 1,000 | ... | 95 ... | | 105 |
| Telephone Co., Ld.... | 19,000 | 25 | 500 Rs. 5-8 | | 101 |
| Treacher & Co., Ld.... | 1,305 | 500 | 100 Rs. 85 | | 1,240 |
| Thacker & Co., Ld.... | 1,500 | 100 | Rs. 10 | | 135 |
| Western India Flour M. M. Mcdy & Co..... | 000 | 1 | 125 Nil. | | 3,435 |
| | | | | | 48 |

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Four per cent ..... | 99 5-16 |
| Four-and-a-half per cent..... | 103½ |
| Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans ..... | 106 |
| Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate.... | .. |
| New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872..... | .. |
| City of Paris Loan ..... | 232 |
| Port Trust Bonds..... | 96¼ |

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sovereigns, each ..... | Rs. 14-15-6 |
| Carolas ..... | ,, 248 |
| Mexican Dollars ..... | ,, 234 |
| Five-Franc Pieces ..... | ,, 239 |
| Bar Silver, 17½ be terness ..... | ,, 106-7 |
| Gold Leaf ..... | ,, 23-8 |
| Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch ..... | ,, 23-11-6 |
| Australian Gold, 100 touch ..... | ,, 23-11-6 |
| Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch ..... | ,, 23-11-0 |
| Pekin ..... | ,, 23-3-0 |

### EXCHANGE.

| | Terms. | Rate |
|---|---|---|
| London Banks..... | On demand .... | 1s. 4 3-16d. |
| Do. do. ..... | Telegraphic .... | 1s. 4 5-32d. |
| Do. do. ..... | 3 Months sight. | 1s. 4½d. |
| Do. do. ..... | 4 Do do... | 1s. 4 9-32d. |
| Do. do. ..... | 6 Do. do... | 1s. 4 11-32d. |
| Do. Credit ..... | 3 Do do... | 1s. 4 11-32d. |
| Do. do. ..... | 6 Do do... | 1s. 4 13-32d. |
| Do. Documents. | 3 Do do... | 1s. 4¾d. |
| Do. do. ..... | 6 Do do... | 1s. 4¼d. |
| France..... | 3 Do do.... | 1-72 |
| Do. ..... | 6 Do. do... | 1-73½ |
| Calcutta..... | At sight ..... | 100 1-16 |
| Do. ..... | 60 days do... | 99½ |
| Madras ..... | At sight ..... | 100 1-16 |
| Do. ..... | 30 days' do... | 99⅝ |
| China ..... | 60 Do. do... | 221½ |

### RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Byculla. | | Fort. | | Esplanade. | | Colaba. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In. | cts. | In. | cts. | In. | cts. | In. | cts. |
| Previously registered. | 63 | 39 | 67 | 12 | 65 | 26 | 60 | 13 |
| Aug. 25, Sunday..... | ... | | ... | | ... | | 0 | 17 |
| „ 26, Monday ... ... | 0 | 16 | 0 | 32 | | | ... | |
| Total... | 64 | 44 | 67 | 28 | 65 | 68 | 60 | 30 |
| Total of corresponding date last year... | 54 | 46 | 51 | 2 | 52 | 6 | 51 | 27 |
| Total of corresponding date of 1887... | 73 | 56 | 73 | 90 | 72 | 10 | 68 | 39 |

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Kemp and Company, Limited, 5 p.m.
Bombay Philharmonic Society's Concert, Town Hall, 9-15 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 25th:—Sutlej (s), from London. Yesterday:—Busheer (s), from Marmagao.

REPORTED THEFT.—Gudjanund Balcrishna, residing on the ground-floor of a house in Funnuswady, reports the theft of a silver kettle, valued at Rs. 90, from his room on Saturday night last.

STREET ACCIDENT.—A woman named Bhajirli was on Saturday last, while walking along Neshanpada Road, knocked down by a horse, with the result that some of the bones of her hand were fractured.

A DISHONEST CARTMAN.—Mr. Feroze Pestonjee, on behalf of the Bank of India, Australia, and China, reports that a cart-driver, whose number is 1,850, made off with eight bags of wheat, valued at Rs. 70, which were entrusted to him on Saturday last for conveyance to Messrs. Ralli Brothers' godowns on the Port Trust Estate.

FATAL QUARRY ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Wadala Road, respecting the death of Soma Tatia, aged 25 years. Deceased was a quarryman and worked in one of the quarries at Sewree. On Sunday last a large stone that had been dislodged on the side of the hill came down and struck the deceased, killing him on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the Cornor yesterday at Lohar Chawl respecting the death of Gainoo Ramjee, aged 22 years. Deceased was a barber and had been suffering from severe pains in his head for some time back. Yesterday morning he was found lying on his bed with his throat cut and one of his razors lying open near him. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

A RAID ON GAMBLERS.—Damodar Narayen and ten others sat down to a game of cards on Sunday evening. It was found uncomfortable to have all the players at one table, so some of the men amused themselves with risking money on dice. Unfortunately others besides the players knew that the game was going to be played, and one of them went and told Inspector Jones of the matter. He, accompanied by several sepoys, visited the house at Bhoiwada and arrested the men as they were playing. The men were placed before Mr. Hamilton yesterday at the Fort Police Court, who fined the first worshipper of the fickle goddess Rs. 20, the others being fined one rupee each.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock (weather permitting):—

March .....Swiss Melody.....Oslalo.
Operatic Selection...Olivette .....Andran.
Valse .....Toujours ou Jamais.Waldteufel.
Cavatina .....Giovanna D'Arco ...Verdi.
Valse .....Iris .....Bucalossi.
Galop .....R. I. C. ..... .....Van Maanen,

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL FALL OUT OF A WINDOW.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the J. J. Hospital respecting the death of Adumjee Kurreembhoy, aged 50 years. Deceased was a dealer in hardware and lived on the third storey of a house in Dabhoo Street. For the last seven years he suffered from fits at irregular intervals. At about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, while he was asleep on his cot, which was on a level with the window, he rolled over and fell into the passage between the two houses and was severely injured. He was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died a little after 7 o'clock yesterday morning. The verdict was that the death of Adumjee Kurreembhoy was caused by fracture of the skull, the result of an accidental fall from a window on the third storey of a house.

DEFAULTING BUTCHERS' WIVES.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court Krishnaji Nana and Rungee Succaram, two low-caste women, were charged by Mr. Enoch Solomon, Market Inspector, before Mr. P. Ryan with bringing meat from Coorla, not slaughtered at the authorized slaughter-houses at Bandora, into the city of Bombay, intended for human food, in contravention of section 412, sub-section (I), Municipal Act III of 1888. The accused admitted the truth of the complaint, but stated that they brought the meat into Bombay for their own use. The Magistrate doubted their statement, as each woman, it appears, had 70 lbs. of meat in her possession. They were convicted and fined Rs. 10 each.

CANE AND DHAL.—The natives of this country, as is well known, are very found of *dhal* or pulse, and it is a staple food with them. They generally eat it boiled with rich, but it was reserved for a youthful Bunnia boy named Mooljee Asuria to taste it along with cane yesterday. A Bunnia merchant loaded several carts with dhal at one of the bunders near Mandvie on Sunday last and had them driven towards his godown. While they were being driven along the road, the accused jumped on to a cart and stole some of the grain. He was seen by the complainant, who arrested him. He was placed before Mr. Hamilton by Inspector Dilon yesterday, and pleading guilty to the charge was entenced to receive six stripes with a rattan.

THE OLD INSTINCT VERY STRONG.—Tookia Wagoo is a Maharatta who has been sent to jail several times. The last time he went there he stopped nine months, and began to look on the gloomy old place as his home. He was released three days ago, but this brought no joy to him. He walked through the busy streets and looked on the bright sunshine and trees with no pleasure. He wished to get back, so he walked into a cart-driver's house at Dhobie Tolao and "lifted" all the clothes lying around. While walking down the street a policeman accosted him. Tookia said he was a dhobie and was taking the clothes to wash; but the sepoy took him in charge, and Inspector Wilson placed him before Mr. Hamilton yesterday. When questioned he gladly pleaded guilty and accepted the sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment that the Magistrate passed on him with a smile.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, Munwarkhan Jadoola was brought up on remand and charged before Mr. P. Ryan with having on the 12th instant in his possession at his residence at Cazeepoora instruments or materials for the purpose of counterfeiting the Queen's coin, and also with having in his possession ten counterfeit two-anna pieces, knowing the same to be counterfeit. Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution. The accused was arrested in connection with a theft that he committed about that date, and on searching his premises at Cazeepoora, found the counterfeit coins and the materials and instruments for counterfeiting the Queen's coin. The Magistrate, after recording the evidence of several witnesses for the prosecution, formally committed the prisoner for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

EVENINGS AT HOME AT THE ORDNANCE MESS.—On Friday evening a very enjoyable entertainment was given by the members of the Ordnance Mess. Negro minstrel jokes, comic songs, and conundrums formed the bill of fare, Mr. Facey appearing as Tambo and Mr. Willbond as Bones. The occasion met with a good audience; every seat was occupied. Mr. Facey made a very fair display with the tambourine while Mr. Willbond was not in the background with the bones. The song "To be there" by Mr. Divine was vigorously applauded and encored. Mr. Willbond in his "Sister Marianne walked like that" was met with an all-round applause. The entertainment closed with a farce, which kept the audience in roars of laughter. The temporary stage was quickly pulled down, and dancing, which commenced at eleven, was kept up to the small hours of morning, the company dispersing after having had a very enjoyable and pleasant entertainment.

WHERE TO GAMBLE.—Abba Bapoo and two other Mahrattas were placed before Mr. Hamilton yesterday on a charge of gambling with cards and money on the Chinch Bunder Road. A police sepoy stated that the accused were gambling on the road-side. The Magistrate asked the accused why they did not gamble at home. The accused replied that they were playing in a stable. A witness on behalf of the police stated he saw the men gambling near a stable about ten paces from the public road. The Magistrate said that as they were not playing on the road, he would dismiss them.

THE marriage of the Grand Duke Peter with the Montenegrin Princess Militza was celebrated in the chapel of the Grand Palace at Peterhof on Wednesday, August 7, the ceremony being an imposing one.

## FLOGGING OUT AN EVIL SPIRIT.

AN inquest was held by the Coroner on Sunday at the morgue respecting the death of Ramjee Dajee, a mill-labourer, who died somewhat suddenly. Jankee, the widow of the deceased, deposed that the deceased was a labourer in the Framjee Petit Mill at Mazagon. He was a young man, and they lived together at Matharpacady. She had been married to him for five or six years. About three years ago he suffered from pain in all his large joints, and had fever at the same time. He was unable to do any work for six months. He then became quite well. About eight months ago they came to Bombay, and deceased went to work as a mill-labourer. Four days ago both his knees became painful and swollen, and although he was unable to go to his work, he was able to walk about a little. About noon on Saturday he went out with his father, saying he was going to the mill for pay. They returned about 2 p.m. The deceased said he had received his pay, but had paid it away to his creditors. He said he had obtained leave from his mill to go to his native country. About 6 p.m. the deceased and his father again went out. The deceased said his mill muccadum had asked him to come to receive an advance of money. About 7-30 p.m., the deceased was carried home by some mill men unable to speak. Deo Govind said the deceased was possessed of a devil, and he swayed himself about in front of the deceased to eject the devil. He seized the deceased by the hair of his head. While holding deceased by his hair he asked the devil who he was. As he did not reply, though he asked him twice, he began to flog deceased violently with a rattn. He gave him many blows on the back and let go his hair, and he fell back and died immediately. By swaying their bodies before the deceased Deo and Shripatty intimated that their bodies were possessed with the spirit of a deity, and the flogging was intended to drive the evil spirit out of the deceased. When deceased was brought home he wes made to sit down on the floor and was held up. Nobody gave him blows or kicks in the house. He never suffered from fever and never complained of pain in his left side. Deo and Shripatty were deceased's friends. Three other witnesses corroborated the statement made by deceased's wife in material points. Dr. Sidney Smith, the Coroner's Surgeon, said from the *post-mortem* appearances he was of opinion that the cause of death was hæmorrhage from rupture of the spleen. From the diseased condition of the spleen the rupture which occurred could have taken place without much violence. A fall on a road surface might have ruptured it. At the time a flogging on the back was administered with a cane he did not think that flogging would have ruptured the spleen. A severe flogging with a cane on the back would cause much torsion of the body if the person being flogged was not faint at the time. The jury thereupon returned the following verdict unanimously:—That the death of Ramjee Dajee was caused by hæmorrhage from rupture of the spleen, but under what circumstances it was ruptured there is no evidence to say.

## HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice SCOTT and Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

### A JURY'S UNANIMOUS VERDICT SET ASIDE.

IMPERATRIX VS. LAKAPPA BIN BAHIM.

THIS was a reference to the court by Dr. A. D. Pollen, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who differed from a unanimous verdict of acquittal given by the jury who tried the case and was for a conviction of the accused. Mr. Chandawarker appeared for the accused and Mr. Shantaram Narayen, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

It appeared that before the trying magistrate the accused made a confession admitting that he had killed his wife Ningu for the reason that she misbehaved herself. One day on returning home from his work the accused saw her misconduct with his own eyes. The man ran away; and the accused took up a hammer that was lying there, and with it killed the deceased by striking her on her forehead and fracturing the skull. The Sessions Judge disagreed completely with the verdict of acquittal returned by the jury. He thought the charge of murder was fully proved by the evidence, and he was perfectly satisfied that the confession of the accused, recorded by the first-class Magistrate, was substantially true. The accused disappeared from the village about the time of the murder, and the Sessions Judge upon the evidence had no doubt that he committed the crime. Having regard to the probability that the accused's first statement as to the provocation he received might be true, the Sessions Judge recommended that the accused should be sentenced to transportation for life.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, agreed with the Sessions Judge, convicted the accused of murder, and sentenced him to transportation for life.

### DECEIVING THE PUBLIC BY AN OFFER OF PRIZES.

IMPERATRIX VS. JAVASINGRAO SANTUJIRAO POWAR.

This was an application for revision of a conviction and sentence passed upon the accused by Mr. L. G. Deshmookh, first-class Magistrate of Sattara, who found the accused guilty on two separate charges of cheating and thereby inducing a delivery of property, and sentenced him in each case to suffer rigorous imprisonment for two months and to pay a fine of Rs. 25, with the alternative of further rigorous imprisonment for one month. From the above sentences the accused appealed to Mr M. H. Scott, Sessions Judge of Sattara, who, on the 20th May last, dismissed the appeal and upheld the conviction and sentence. Mr. D. A. Khare appeared before their lordships for the accused; and Mr Shantaram Narayen, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The complainant, Ganesh Narsinh, affirmed that from the terms of the advertisement received by him from the accused he was led to hope that he would get some prizes in addition to the books called Sarvajanik Vyatha Paritran, but he was disappointed and did not get any of the promised prizes. He remitted through the post office Rs. 6-9 for the ordinary prizes promised in the January notification and paid ten annas to get a five-rupee special prize. But he was again disappointed and got none of the promised prizes. The trying Magistrate was of opinion that the accused deceived the complainant by the offer of prizes which were promised to every subscriber to the pamphlet called the Sarvajanik Vyatha Paritran. The accused offered no proof that he had distributed prizes to any one. He had obtained nearly five months' delay by pleading illness, but had not produced a single book or paper to satisfy the court of the manner in which his business had been conducted. With such a serious charge pending against him, the society, whose secretary he represented himself to be, ought to have helped him with any books or papers which might assist his defence, but he had not been able to obtain anything from them, nor had he given the proper addresses of the persons whom he named in his list of witnesses. The Magistrate was unable to see what possible evidence, relevant to the case, could be got from His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and a number of high officers named in the accused's list of witnesses, and the list appeared vexatious and prepared more for show than for real use. The object of the society, of which the accused was the secretary and a member, was to print old books and publish inventions. Though it had been in existence for three years, it did not appear to have done any substantial work. These facts, the Magistrate remarked, showed that the offers of prizes to the public were illusory and were not advertised honestly.

Mr. Justice Scott, in delivering judgment, said: In this case the accused has been found guilty of the offence of cheating under the following circumstances. Subscriptions were invited by advertisement to subscribe for copies of a certain book. One of the inducements held out was that prizes would be distributed with the book. As a matter of fact, though the book has been distributed, there has not been a general, but only a very partial, distribution of prizes, and no prize has been sent to the complainant. There is no evidence of any readiness or ability to make a general distribution of prizes as was promised, or of any intention to do so. Nor is there evidence of willingness to return the money, as the accused could not carry out the promise. Yet nearly one year and a half has elapsed. The advertisement does not say that subscribers would forfeit their prizes if a certain number of subscribers was not reached. It is argued that the subscribers were bound to demand their prizes. If the accused could have proved his ability to give them when demanded, that argument would have weight. But the evidence shows that these prizes were not ready. Altogether, on these facts, we think there is some substantial evidence of the offence charged. It is not for us in revision to consider its precise weight. Both lower courts considered the evidence and found the offence proved, and we do not think it is a case for our discretionary interference.

The application was accordingly dismissed.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4.

## THE SOROSIS CLUB.

THE meeting of the Sorosis Club for Women was largely attended on Saturday last. Miss Hunt, the first vice-president, presided. The meeting opened with a chorus, in which all joined after the usual routine of business was attended to.

Dr. Ryder commenced the lesson on Parliamentary laws, viz.,—how to call a meeting; how to effect a temporary organization. The meaning of some of the Latin abbreviations used explained the use of the gavel and its importance. All this was carefully noted down by the members in note-books brought for the purpose.

Mrs. Trimbuck read a carefully prepared article on Ahilleabai Holkareen and her reign, in which she pointed out that Ahilleabai was one of the best woman rulers in times gone by. She was one of the ancestors of the illustrious family of Holkar, who still reign in the Indore State, and was twenty-one years of age at the death of her husband. During the time that she held sway she was indeed a model ruler, and though her power was absolute she jealously inculcated the God-given sentiment of justice. When pressed to pass sentence of death on a culprit, she always replied that as Providence placed her in authority she could not forget the fact that she herself was a creature born to die, after which she would have to render a strict account of her stewardship in cases of oppression which were brought before her. She said that as long as she lived she would not permit tyranny or oppression upon any of her subjects. Indore was a small State at first, but by gradual steps Ahilleabai extended and expanded her territories to their present dimensions. She was noted for her charitable deeds. She built many temples, charitable institutions, wells, tanks, and rest-houses in different parts of India. An English historian had very justly compared Ahilleabai to Queen Elizabeth of England.

Miss Cooper, of the John Connon School, read an essay on "The duties of woman to herself, to her home, and to her country," which showed care and thoughtfulness in its preparation. She assigned to woman no insignificant place in the work's work, she fully believing her to be an independent human being with an individual responsibility to herself and to her Creator. In the home, she thought, woman should strive to do her best and noblest work. Both of these papers were closely listened to, and well received by the audience.

Dr. Ryder said she had hoped to tell them of Miss Florence Nightingale and the wonderful work she had done, but was unable to find the book giving the account in the Asiatic Library, so would tell them of Laura D. Bridgeman, who had just died in the Asylum for Mutes in Boston. Laura was a normal child until two years old, when she had scarlet fever, which deprived her of the senses of seeing, hearing, talking, smelling, and tasting, leaving her the sense of feeling only. By the impressions made by the sound-wave received upon the extended palms of her hands that she always held before her, or by the psychal influence produced upon her by the approach of a person in the Asylum, she could instantly tell who the person was. She was very fond of wearing nice clothes, which she would stroke with evident pleasure. She also preferred visitors with nice clothes. Coarse materials seemed to irritate her sensitive nerves of perception. As a child she was as pleased with a nice sash or ribbon as a little girl with all her faculties. She was taught to read and write, crochet, knit, and to do beadwork, using different coloured beads. She died at the age of sixty.

Miss Cursetjee said she had been much interested in the biographical sketch just given, that twenty years ago here in Bombay at a fair she had purchased one of Laura D. Bridgeman's bead baskets. At that time she could not believe it had been made by one so afflicted. However, she now knew it was a fact, and she would bring the basket to show the young ladies.

Dr. Ryder said that since their last meeting she had been to Poona to see His Excellency Lord Reay on business; that Lord and Lady Reay had both spoken of the account they had seen in the papers of the Literary Society, and favoured the forming of such societies. Lord Reay then asked if he might send them a subject to write upon, and said, "Tell the ladies to write on Jewels." Dr. Ryder said the subject was a large one, and suggested dividing it up—one person writing on diamonds, another on pearls, and others of the different precious stones, while yet another could write on the celebrated jewels in the collections of crown jewels of the world; another could write on the jewels of India; and yet another could write of the jewels mentioned in the Bible.

All united in singing "God save the Queen." A vote of thanks was given to the trustees for allowing the club the use of the school-room, and the meeting adjourned for two weeks.

## CROP PROSPECTS IN MADRAS.

THE report on sowings of the paddy, indigo, gingelly, and cotton crops in the Madras Presidency to the end of July 1889 is as follows:—

Paddy, 1,250,000 acres; indigo, 186,000 acres; gingelly, 342,000 acres; cotton, 85,000 acres. Condition generally good. Indigo suffering from blight in Nellore; and gingelly from excessive rain in parts of Vizagapatam and Godavari. Slight decrease on last year in area under paddy and indigo due to non-receipt of returns from four taluks, and, so far as paddy is concerned, also to the Ellore canals having been opened late owing to repairs. Increase under gingelly and cotton due to favourable season.

## HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 27.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

61-89—Chalk, W and S—Keshow Hurrichund Oopade vs Nilkunt Vithal Padhay and others—Tyabji and D—Part heard.
382-88—Hore, C and B—Nurbuddabai and another vs Tejbai—Thakurdas, D and C—Part heard.
For hearing on exceptions to Commissioner's Report.
164-76—Little, S F and N—W Loudon vs Khatao Raoji and others—L S F and N, P G and S, and B and H.
For further directions on Commissioner's Report.
414-87—Little, S F and N—Dadoba Pootlaji and others vs Narayen Pootlaji and others—R and B, and J G.
For consent decree.
318-83—Tyabji and D—Joosub Haji Moosa vs Haji Oosman Joosub and others—Macfarlane, E and H and T and D.
Long Causes.
85-86—Crawford and B—Sulleman Lukha vs Valibhoy Khanbhoy and others—M D and J, J C C, P G and S, M E and H, H Bicknell, L S F and N, and N and H.
86-86—Crawford and B—Sulleman Luka vs Valibhoy Khanbhoy and others—M D and J, J C C, P G and S, M E and H, H Bicknell, L S F and N, N and H, and B and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)
For Judgment.
Ardesir, H and D. In the matter of the petition of Candas Narrondas, an insolvent. C A Turner, Official Assignee, judgment creditor—Little, S, F and N J B; D and K; and M E and H. Motion.
501-85—Payne, G and S—Haji Mahomed Haji Essa vs Yenkoo Balloo

RE HAJI MIRZA NUZRULA BIN HAJI MIRZA HASSAN ALLI SHIRAZEE, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons are warned and prohibited against purchasing or having any dealings concerning the immoveable property described below, forming portion of the estate of the late HAJI MIRZA NUZRULA BIN HAJI MIRZA HASSAN ALLI SHIRAZEE of Rangoon, deceased, except from and with J. E. G. Villa, the Receiver of the Estate of the said Haji Mirza Nuzrula bin Haji Mirza Hassan Alli Shirazee appointed by the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon.

PARTICULARS OF THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

All that piece of Government land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, at Bhendy Bazaar Cross Lane, or Parel Road Row, fronting the said Bhendy Bazaar Cross Lane or Parel Road Row, on the north side thereof containing by admeasurement 186 square yards and 5-9th square yards, assessed in the books of Assessor of Municipal Taxes under No. 22, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 94, new No. 7407, old Survey No. 1554, new Survey No. 1020.—Dated this 20th day of August 1889.

HORE, CONROY, & BROWN.
Attorneys for the said Receiver.

CLEARANCE OF BEST PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.

WE are offering a splendid Stock of all kinds of Plated Ware and Cutlery, consisting of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cruet Stands, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,
18, MARINE STREET.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

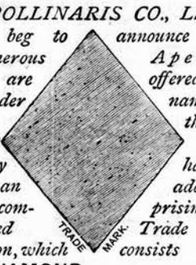
SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

*The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, London, beg to announce that, as numerous Waters are publicunder which* "HUNYADI" *part, they have now adopted an Label, comprising their Registered Trade Mark of selection, which consists of a* RED DIAMOND.




*Aperient offered to the names of the word forms*

*This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY from all other Aperient Waters.*

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK,

*and insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, London.*

*Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.*

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At 4 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 5th September, 1889.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, or bungalows, and all other, the hereditaments standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Kirkee Station, and bearing No. 22.

At 5 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 5th September, 1889.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, and bungalows, and all other, the hereditaments standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Kirkee Station, and bearing No. 24.

At 4 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 7th September, 1889.

LOT NO. 3.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, or bungalows, and all other, the hereditaments, standing thereon situate, lying, and being at the Neutral Lines, Poona, and bearing No. 23.

At 5 p. m. on SATURDAY, the 7th September, 1889.

LOT NO. 4.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, or bungalows, and all other, the hereditaments standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Native Infantry Lines, and bearing No. 3.

At 4 p. m. on MONDAY, the 9th September 1889.

LOT NO. 5.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements or two separate bungalows and all other, the hereditaments standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bhamboorda village, containing by admeasurement eight acres and twenty-one goontas or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue of the Poona District, under survey No. 180, and which piece or parcel of land was registered in 1865 in the name of Sir Robert Phayre (then Lieutenant Colonel Phayre) and now registered in the name of the said Khan Bahadur Eduljee Pestonjee Ghaswalla, and is bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by Mahomedan Durgah; on or towards the west by General Marriot's bungalow; or or towards the north by the public road to Government House; and or towards the south by the said Bhamdoorda village. To suit the convenience of intending purchasers, this lot may be put up in two lots.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustim, the vendor's Solicitors, at their office, No. 27, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, August 27, 1889.


# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 26.

A QUIET tone has continued to pervade our trade in all its branches since the date of our last weekly report. The rain fallhas been light here and generally in the districts in the meantime; but the weather and crop reports are still favourable upon the whole. Moderate purchases of old Cotton from stock by local spinners and some contracts in Bengals and Broach of the new crop have been reported in this staple. Wheat and Seeds have been neglected to a great extent by shippers; but both markets keep fairly steady on about the level of previous rates. Exchange has been steady when not firm, and its course has been slightly upward, closing rates this evening being 1-32d. above those quoted at the close of last week. Government Paper has fluctuated in price, and the cash price of Fours is now ⅜ per cent. lower than it was a week ago. Freights have been firm with an upward tendency, and an advance in rates to all ports has been established. Imports have been dull as to the state of ready business, though generally firm with respect to rates; and the additional advance in prices on the other side still further restricts the already small compass of forward transactions generally, though on a few lines rather more has been done in response to somewhat higher limits by wire.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits at Head Office | Inc. | Rs. 1,61,999 |
| „ „ Branches | Inc. | „ 6,353 |
| Other Deposits | Inc. | „ 10,21,553 |
| Government Securities | Nil. | |
| Loans | Inc. | „ 1,78,247 |
| Bills Discounted | Dec. | „ 5,79,207 |
| Cash with other Banks | Dec. | „ 7,42,514 |
| Cash and Currency Notes | Inc. | „ 23,42,095 |

The Bank's last weekly statement, which was not issued until after our last report was written, last Monday having been a holiday, fully justified the action of the directors in putting up their rates one per cent. on the previous Thursday, the Cash Balance having shown a decrease of over 30 lakhs. This falling off, however, was not due to trade requirements properly so called, and Discounts showed the considerable decrease of some 22 lakhs; but Government had withdrawn a large amount, and increased accommodation in the shape of Loans had been required to pay for allotments of the new Four per cent. stock. It will be seen from the above figures that the current has meanwhile turned, and an increase of some 23½ lakhs in the Bank's Cash Balance is disclosed, due to a material increase in private Deposits, and further decrease in Bills discounted. The Bank of Bengal raised its rates one per cent. in the middle of last week, making its minimum the same as that of our Presidency Bank, which remains at 5 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE re-opened last Tuesday after the holiday at the quotations given in our last report, but the business reported was extremely limited both ways; a few small lots of three months' sight Credits having been placed for August-September delivery at 1s. 4 13-32d., and for next year at 1s. 4 7-16d.; but there was no inquiry for Bank Paper in any position, though advices from Calcutta quoted rates there slightly easier for immediate business. Here the market closed quiet but steady with forward Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 4 7-32d. for October-February transfer and Demand for delivery during the same months at 1s. 4¼d. On Wednesday, as usual, pending the result of Council allotments, this market was very quiet, and beyond a little private Telegraphic at 1s. 4¼d., Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 4 7-32d. for near transfer, and a small amount of three months' sight Credits for delivery next year, very little business transpired. The tone was quiet but steady at closing with Bank Demand and Telegraphic from the 15th proximo onwards at 1s. 4¼d. and 1s. 4 7-32d. respectively, and three months' sight Credits at 1s. 4 7-16d. from October, and francs 1·73¾ to 1½, ready quotations being unchanged. The market opened on Thursday with a steadier feeling, and on the receipt of higher quotations from Calcutta, and news of the Bank of Bengal having raised its minimum rate to 5 per cent., an advance of 1-32d. was established, the position being further strengthened by a fairly plentiful supply of Merchants' Bills coming out for both ready and forward delivery at 1s. 4 13-32d. and 1s. 4 7-16d. respectively, combined with an absence of demand for Bank Paper. Rates continued steady on Friday, not to say firm, owing to advices from Calcutta having again come slightly higher, and a moderate business was done on Mercantile Paper at 1s. 4 7-16d. for August-September and 1s. 4 15-32d. further onward for three months' sight Credits, and in Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 4¼d. for September and October transfer; the latter rate, however, could not be repeated afterwards for all September. A firmer feeling was apparent on Saturday, and Banks were chary of buying three months' sight Credits at 1s. 4 7-16d. A moderate business was done, however, on Merchants' Bills; and in Bank Demand something transpired at 1s. 4 9-32d. from 15th September, and a transaction was reported on Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 4¼d. for the same transfer. To-day with Silver quoted 1-16d. higher in London this market has been firm all day, but with little doing, the only business reported being in 3 months' sight Credits at 1s. 4 7-16d. for August-September, and April delivery; Bank remittance not having been wanted. We call Bank Telegraphic 1s. 4¼d. from October; and 3 months' sight Credits 1s. 4 15-32d. from October to March, and 1s. 4 7-16d. for April to June delivery, and closing ready rates as follows :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank Demand | | 1s. 4 ¼d. | per rupee |
| Do. | Telegraphic | 1s. 4 7-32d. | „ |
| Do. | 3 months' sight | 1s. 4 11-32d. | „ |
| Do. | 4 do. | 1s. 4 3-8d. | „ |
| Do. | 6 do. | 1s. 4 13-32d. | „ |
| Credits | 3 do. | 1s. 4 7-11d. | „ |
| Do. | 6 do. | 1s. 4 9-16d. | „ |
| Documents | 3 do. | 1s. 4 15-32d. | „ |
| Do. | 6 do. | 1s. 4 19-32d. | „ |
| Francs | 3 do. | 1·73¾ | „ |
| Do. | 6 do. | 1·74¾ | „ |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—On the resumption of business in this market last Tuesday there was a further decline in presence of the large decrease in the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance and the strong bearish feeling in the market. The Calcutta rate for Fours came 99½, and here 99 9-16, sellers, was the rate for some time, with 99 9-16 quoted also for the next account and 99 7-16 for the September settlement, a good deal having been booked for the nearer account. Before closing, however, there was a further downward movement, and the final rate for Money was 99⅜. On Wednesday the feeling was weak, and with Calcutta at 99½ for Four per cents, rates here declined to 99½ for cash, and with the next account at 99½, with buyers on both lines, and a good deal passing for the next settlement. Rates eventually settled down to 99 3-16 all round, which was the closing price, and 3-16 per cent. below the previous evening's final quotations. There was some little improvement in the market on Thursday, and Fours for cash and the two following accounts were quoted all day at 99¼, which was also the closing rate. A further improvement to the extent of another 1-16 per cent. took place on Friday, and 99 5-16 was the rate for Fours both for cash, and the two accounts, this having also been the quotation at closing. On Saturday, however, the market was weaker again, and rates for Four receded 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. For cash and the coming account 99¼ was the quotation, with buyers at the rate for the settlement, while 99 3-16 was the rate for the September account. To-day the market has improved to the extent of 1-16 per cent., Fours for cash and the coming account having been quoted throughout the day at 99 5-16, and next month's settlement at 99¼, which were the closing rates, with 4½ per cents. at 103½ nominal.

Municipal 5 per cent. Bonds are 1½ per cent. lower at 106. Port Trust Bonds have declined ½ per cent., say to 96¾.

SHARES.—There has been more movement in this market on some days during the past week, but as far as Mill scrip is concerned it has been downward on most cases, and the following are the principal changes which have occurred, comparing this evening's quotations with those of a week ago :—Mahalukshmi Mill shares are Rs. 35 lower; Alfred and Hindustan are down Rs. 25 each; Western India are Rs. 20 lower; Gordon have declined Rs. 17½; Imperial are Rs. 15 down; Bombay United, Curla, Indian Manufacturing, and Morarji Goculdas have all declined Rs. 10 each; Jamshed and Southern Mahratta are both Rs. 5 lower. Queen and Mazagon are Rs. 2½, and Anglo-Indian Rs. 2 down. On the other hand, Central India, Colaba Land and Mill, and the New Great Eastern have all advanced Rs. 10 each; Swadeshi are Rs. 8 up; and Jewraj Balloo, Khatao Mucconji, and People of India are Rs. 5 higher. In Press shares, Breul's Cawnpore are down Rs. 25; Albert and Bombay are Rs. 5 lower; and New Berar have declined Rs. 2½. Khangaum have advanced Rs. 15; Mofussil Rs. 5; and Munmar Rs. 2½. In other shares, Bombay Flour have advanced Rs. 25, and Delhi and Northern have declined Rs. 10. Clydesdale Dyeing are Rs. 10 down. Bombay Fire have declined Rs. 15. Treacher and Thacker are Rs. 5 higher. Badham, Bombay Ice, and Oriental Land are Rs. 1 down. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 50 lower for the first issue and Rs. 2 for the others. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ lower; Bank of Madras are Rs. 10, and National Rs. 5 higher.

## IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Demand for goods generally from the up-country markets is still very slack, but some native capitalists have purchased *Grey Sterlings* of well known makes as an investment. Rates are generally well supported by dealers, who one and all firmly refuse lower offers. Indent business has improved in come directions, indentors having this work wired slightly enhanced rates, and these have been willingly accepted by several manufacturers in Manchester. Rumour says that one of the European Houses here has sent a salesman up-country in order to secure orders from Marwadi buyers, contrary to the agreement between the Houses and the Piece-Goods dealers. The Secretary of the Dealers' Association is, however, making enquiries, and means to take prompt action should the information prove correct. In *Bleached*, *Dyed*, *Turkey Red*, and *Printed* goods there has been no change whatever. The offtake of all imported goods for the week is estimated at about 2,400 packages. Calcutta buyers have purchased 500 bales of Bombay made *Chudars*, under preparation, on the basis of 7⅞ to 7⅞ annas per lb., deliverable by instalments extending over three months to come. Rates generally are weak for *local goods*, the sales of which for the week are put down at about 1,600 bales.

YARNS.—This market became firm in *Imported Twist* in sympathy with the advance on the other side, but business continues on only a small scale, and prices generally are not quotably higher. The sales of *Local Spinnings* for the fortnight ending on last Wednesday reported from Hongkong amounted to 8,000 bales, with a quiet market at the close and Exchange at Rs. 225. Another telegram gives the sales at 5,000 bales, but is not generally credited. The market here closes dull, and with a downward tendency in prices. Spinners have during the week under review come out as sellers of 20s. at a reduction of 1-16 anna per lb., but with little result, China buyers have still lower ideas by ⅛ to 3-16 anna per lb. Excepting 10s., for which there is a small enquiry at current rates, all counts are dull. The sales for the week have amounted to only some 1,200 bales. The following are the latest official quotations :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Twist... | ...No. 6s | Mule, As. | 4½ | to 5 1-16 per lb. |
| „ ... | ... „ 8s | „ „ | 5½ | „ 5¼ „ |
| „ ... | ... „ 10s | „ „ | 5 9-16 | „ 6 3-16 „ |
| „ ... | ... „ 12s | „ „ | 5¾ | „ 6¼ „ |
| „ ... | ... „ 16s | „ „ | 6¼ | „ 6¾ „ |
| „ ... | ... „ 20s | „ „ | 6 9-16 | „ 6¾ „ |
| „ ... | ... „ 24s | „ „ | 7 3-16 | „ 7⅜ „ |
| „ ... | ... „ 30s | „ „ | 7¾ | „ 8 „ |

METALS.—There has been a decline of 4 to 8 annas per cent. in *Copper* during the past week, a small business having been transacted in a quiet market. *Yellow Metal* is 4 annas per cent. lower, but the tone of the market is steady, though transactions have been upon a small scale. *Iron* has been in small request, but last week's rates are still quoted in a steady market.

COALS.—A distinctly better feeling has prevailed in this market during the past week, although no inquiry has yet set in from mills or dealers. Speculators, however, show a disposition to lull the market, and are eager buyers of any cheap lots offering, especially English descriptions, the stock of which appears to be small; and prices, it is expected, will advance next month with the setting in of the fine weather. A cargo of Davison's West Hartley, October-November shipment, has been placed at Rs. 19 per ton; and Wilson's South and Yorkshire, shortly to arrive, at Rs. 17½ per ton. For Powell's Duffryn no demand has yet been felt; but prices are quoted one rupee higher than last week, the market closes firm and advancing. We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cardiff | Rs. 21 | per ton |
| West Hartley | „ 19 | „ |
| Welsh do. | „ 17 | „ |

## EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Excepting on one day during the past week, when local consumers took a good deal of stuff from godown, business in ready Cotton has been upon a limited scale, no enquiry from shippers having been felt; but the tone of the market has remained steady, when not firm, in presence of the advices from Liverpool and New York. For arrival contracts in Cotton of the new crop, however, there has been more demand from exporting houses, and transactions have been reported generally on the basis of previous ratet, which, however, are in their sterling equivalent considerably above the quotations received from the other side. Of ready old Cotton the principal purchases have been Indore, at Rs. 213-15; Karanja, at Rs. 215½-22; Barsee, at Rs. 213-20½; Dharwar at Rs. 219; Wadhwan, at Rs. 222½; and Untni, at Rs. 197½ per candy; and contracts in the new crop have been booked for "Good" Bengals, for January, delivery, at Rs. 198; in "Fully Good," also January at Rs. 185-85½, and for November, at Rs. 193-9; and for "Fine," for January delivery, at Rs. 197½-8; and for December, at Rs. 200-1. Contracts in Broach, for March delivery, have also transpired, at Rs. 248-50 for "Fine" and Rs. 234-5 for "Good" description, a pretty big line of the former having been booked to a European buyer at the higher rate. The market closed steady this evening with prices quite unchanged.

The want of more rain, according to the Telegraphic Weather and Crop reports issued in the middle of last week, was still being felt at Cawnpore, in the Bengal circle, though an inch had fallen since the previous Monday and the later Cotton sowings had somewhat improved; and at Dhulia, on the Oomrawattee circle, where 20 cents only had been registered during the same period, the Cotton plants needed more rain; while in the Dharwar district of Hubli, where rain was much wanted, its absence was causing anxiety. The accounts transmitted by wire from the other circles were all of a favourable tenor, and at Barsee, where fine weather was required, there had been no more rain, and the flowering of the plants was advanced; while at Dhollera the sowing of Cotton was making good progress generally, and in parts, where it had been delayed through the dry weather, it had begun. Prospects for the Dhollera circle generally were reported to be good; and at Broach the plants were flourishing. The telegraphic advices to hand to-day report that the absence of rain at Bellary and Hubli was causing anxiety, and at the latter place the crops were withering from want of moisture. An Khangaum, Barsee, Dhulia, and Julgaum, in the Oomra circle, the flowering of the plants was advanced, and in the latter district fine weather was wanted, as it also was at Wadhwan in the Dhollera circle; while at Bhownugger, in the same circle, more rain was needed by the plants. From other parts, excepting Cawnpore, in the Bengal circle, where rain was required, but including Broach, the accounts continue altogether satisfactory.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling. Cost and Freight to Liverpool via Canal without Commission, viz. :—

| *Cotton*— | Per candy. C & F Rs. | Per lb. |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal, Fine | 215 | 4½ |
| Do Fully Good | 209 | 4¼ |
| Do. Good | 201 | 4⅛ |
| Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple) | 225 | 4 23-32d. |
| Do. Good „ | 209 | 4 19-32d. |
| Do. Fully Good Fair „ | 211 | 4 15-32d. |
| Khandeish, Fully Good | 221 | 4¼d. |
| Khandeish, Good | 215 | 4⅛d. |
| Do. F. G. Fair | 209 | 4¼d. |
| Belatee, Fine | 219 | 4 19-32d. |
| Do. Fully Good | 214 | 4 15-32d. |
| Do. Good | 208 | 4⅛d. |
| Dhollera, Fine | 234 | 4½d. |
| Do. Fully Good | 225 | 4 11-16d. |
| Do. Good | 213 | 4 15-32d. |
| S. G. Dharwar, Good | 218 | 4 19-16d. |
| Westerns, Good | 216 | 4¼d. |

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years :—

| Receipts. | 1889. | 1888. | 1887. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For the week | 5,573 | 4,166 | 2,621 |
| From 1st Jan. to 24th Aug. | 1,651,523 | 1,278,549 | 1,415,531 |
| *Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.* | | | |
| For the week | 2,186 | 4,639 | 3,787 |
| From 1st Jan. to 24th Aug. | 1,188,501 | 787,145 | 1,036,366 |
| *Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.* | | | |
| For the week | 100 | 1,696 | 437 |
| From 1st Jan. to 24th Aug | 26,622 | 34,936 | 44,671 |

WHEAT.—There has been no return of activity in this market during the past week, the enhanced rates of Freight precluding further business for export on the basis of our present prices and in view of the unencouraging tenor of advices from the other side. Dealers, however, do not lower their pretensions in presence of the state of supplies, and we call rates generally unaltered with a good feeling in the market. The decrease in Receipts of Wheat this year from the 1st January compared with the arrivals during the same time last year is over 3½ million cwt.

SEEDS have been steady, but there has been only a limited inquiry for *Linseed* and *Rapeseed*, and other descriptions have not been wanted. We quote this evening :—

| | Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Linseed | 7-6-6 to | 7-8-0 per cwt. |
| Rapeseed, Gujerat Yellow | 8-12-0 | „ |
| do. Cawnpore | 8-0-0 | „ |
| do. Red do. | 7-13-0 | „ |

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat—For the week | 51,958 | 164,841 | 33,430 |
| „ From 1st Jan. to 24th August | 4,921,397 | 8,464,793 | 8,679,168 |
| Linseed—For the week | 14,636 | 75,393 | 8,301 |
| „ From 1st Jan. to 24th August | 1,706,138 | 2,275,185 | 1,937,627 |
| Rapeseed—For the week | 59,723 | 53,385 | 7,681 |
| „ From 1st Jan. to 24th Aug. | 1,702,831 | 1,517,881 | 731,251 |
| Gingelly Seed—For the week | 786 | 545 | 7,827 |
| „ From 1st Jan. to 24th Aug. | 653,546 | 604,648 | 909,269 |

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

| | 1889. cwts. | 1888. cwts. | 1887. cwts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat for the week | 73,016 | 237,380 | 82,013 |
| „ from 1st Jan. to 24th August | 4,295,394 | 6,959,975 | 8,055,907 |
| Linseed for the week | 63,161 | 13,668 | 19,191 |
| „ from 1st Jan. to 24th August | 1,747,140 | 1,832,537 | 1,519,517 |
| Rapeseed for the week | 16,983 | 3,501 | 4,623 |
| „ from 1st Jan. to 24th August | 1,585,480 | 1,246,373 | 738,483 |
| Gingelly Seed for the week | ... | ... | 12,850 |
| „ from 1st Jan. to 24th August | 702,904 | 665,553 | 1,149,066 |

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

*(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)*

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

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# The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1889.


No one has ever called in question the right of the representatives of the Parsee community to convene a public meeting to place on record a formal protest against the strictures affecting that body in Mr. Ommanney's Confidential Note. Whether such a step was advisable or in any sense necessary need not be further discussed. The meeting has been held, and has been marked by moderation, good sense, and candour. It is a matter of no little delicacy to plead even not guilty to charges which, however sweeping, were not authoritatively formulated, and were never intended for publication. The "proud, the shy, the sensitive" do not view such provocations in precisely the same light as those who have become case-hardened in the rude atmosphere of European public life. Lady Beaconsfield was lost in amazement that her husband and Mr. Gladstone "should say such terrible things of each other," when each at heart respected his opponent, but she never thought of convening a meeting to protest against the denunciations levelled at her dear Dizzy, imputing responsibility to him for the Bulgarian atrocities. M. de Lesseps laid it down as a rule of conduct—from which he very seldom departed—never to reply to or deny any calumny, however gross, of which he was the object. But many men, many minds. The Parsees deemed it advisable to assemble in their thousands in the Allbless Gardens and pass resolutions vindicating themselves from aspersions which the Government of Bombay had assured them did not in any way lessen the confidence and good-will with which their community is regarded. The meeting acknowledged with gratitude the kindly feeling of the Government as expressed in the demi-official letter of His Excellency the Governor to Sir Dinshaw Petit. The complaint is that the Government did not place on official record its dissent from the imputations when placing the Note on the official records, or when forwarding it to the Secretary of State. The explanation is, no doubt, that it never occurred to the Government to place on official record its dissent from an opinion set down in a confidential document which was never intended either to see the light or to be acted upon. The Secretary of State is alone responsible for publishing the Note without revision. The "editing" of confidential official documents could not be rightly effected before they are submitted to the Secretary of State; but when Lord Cross sends them to the Queen's Printers it is his business to see that he is not a party to the dissemination of libels. Now that the mischief is done it is idle to apportion the blame. The only question for practical purposes is what salve can be applied to feelings which, if sensitive, are not on that account the less easily wounded. It seems to us that the Bombay Government may now give in official form the assurances already conveyed in the semi-private communication addressed by Lord Reay to Sir Dinshaw Petit. The resolutions which were carried and the language of those who supported them were characterized by a conciliatory spirit which deserves recognition and should be met half way. The speech of the chairman, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, put the facts before the meeting with tact and judgment. He had a right to complain that his action—perfectly legitimate and even commendable in itself—in becomig bail for Mr. Crawford in his hour of humiliation should be supposed to indicate any desire to obstruct the procedure of Government. It is well known in Poona that so far was the Government from entertaining any idea of the kind, Lord Reay on receiving the explanations of Sir Jamsetjee on the subject declared that had he not been in official position he would himself have readily stood bail for the accused had he been asked to do so. So far as he personally was concerned Sir Jamsetjee received the most cordial assurances that His Excellency and his colleagues had never attached to the expressions in the Note, the injurious meaning attributed to them in some quarters. On this, which is after all the essential point, the titular head of the Parsee community was never for a moment left in doubt. His address to his fellow-citizens showed self-possession and dignity, and, free from any taint of bitterness or rancour, gave the tone to the meeting. The eminent Dustoor Hoshung Jamasp, while protesting against the unjustifiable aspersions penned by Mr. Ommanney, paid full and generous homage to the benign character of British rule, under whose protection the Parsees share equally with other races and enjoy prosperity, liberty, and security of life and property. The Dustoor even in his indignation was sufficiently generous and just to the arch-offender to remind his co-religionists that Mr. Ommanney is an intelligent, able, and zealous officer of Government, and he attributed the passage complained of in the famous Note to erroneous information which had misled the Inspector-General. When the High Priest of the Parsees of the Deccan thus speaks words of charity and kindliness it is not too much to hope that Lord Reay, and even Mr. Ommanney himself, will respond in the same spirit, and find the moment opportune to allay susceptibilities which there never was any desire to wound or even to disregard. The Government could not well have made Sir Dinshaw's letter the occasion of a formal or official declaration of dissent from the opinion expressed by one of its officers in a confidential report; but in acknowledging the receipt of resolutions passed at a public meeting the desiderated assurance may be given without any risk of misconstruction and but little of misrepresentation.

THE annual report on education in the Central Provinces just issued deals with the first year of a new educational era so far as the provinces under review are concerned. The Inspector-General remarks the year was one of transition. In the resolution on the report of the previous year the Chief Commissioner briefly indicated the general scope and character of the measures of improvement and reform which he was then engaged in developing, and the present report, therefore, shows in detail what has actually been done. In connection with technical education engineering and agricultural classes have been begun at Nagpore, Law classes have been opened at Jubbulpore and Nagpore, whilst an extensive series of scholarships has been organised. Drawing has been introduced in all the colleges, high schools, and most of the middle schools, whilst the subject is being gradually introduced in the elementary schools as quickly as masters can be trained. A new curriculum has been laid down, and the Kindergarten is now taught in the normal schools. At Nagpore thirty students joined the engineering and agricultural classes. The students have thus far made satisfactory progress, and work with their own hands on the model farm. Each student has a piece of ground, on which he raises some of the principal marketable products, and thus each one gains a practical knowledge of the soil as well as theoretical instruction in the schools. In connection with the teaching of physical science great progress has been made. Itinerant instructors have visited selected centres, and those teachers who were found to be qualified have been granted certificates. Thirty prizes in physical science were awarded on the results of the middle school examination. But for all this, for the first time in the history of the department, a decline both in the number of schools and teachers is noticeable. The Chief Commissioner states that he was quite prepared for such a result. For, he adds, one of the necessary reforms on which he has had to insist is that local bodies shall not, as hitherto, divert to education funds which are raised for the improvement of communications or urgently required for sanitary and other local works. The Chief Commissioner is of opinion that if more schools are to be opened or higher classes are to be added to existing institutions, this must now be done by private liberality and effort. During the year forty-four indigenous schools were abolished, and as a consequence the Gonds' and Kurkus' children have ceased to attend school altogether. This accounts in great measure for the decrease in the number of pupils. But it is expected that by the "exercise of a little judicious influence" the children may be brought to attend properly regulated primary schools. In some of the districts, it is asserted, the schools are good, but the management is bad. In others—Wardha for example—the aiding of schools under private management has been neglected and "funds have been unnecessarily expended in the raising of teachers' salaries, while much time was wasted by the Council in cavilling at, and disputing the orders of Government." On the whole, however, the report may be taken as encouraging. The Rajkumar has worked in a thoroughly satisfactory way. The Chief Commissioner declares it is a pleasure to see the young Chiefs developing into fine manly lads. And he adds, with pardonable pride, "there are at present certainly no educational wrecks among the Central Provinces Rajkumar." The attention which generally seems to have been paid to the improvement of discipline and moral training may have had something to do with this, for it appears that when the Government of India drew attention to the subject the Chief Commissioner sanctioned a class for the training of teachers in secondary schools, while arrangements are being made for procuring a specially qualified master. The scholarship rules have been revised so as to make continued good character essential to the retention of a stipend. School-masters have been everywhere impressed with the importance of insisting on punctuality, cleanliness, and neatness on the part of their scholars. Conduct registers have been introduced and teachers' conferences and educational gatherings of both masters and pupils have been held in every district with useful results. Altogether the year has been a very busy one, and the Chief Commissioner suitably acknowledges the energy of the Inspector-General, Mr. Munro, and the many useful suggestions made by him in furtherance of the views of the local administration.

GEORGE ARTHUR HASTINGS FORBES, K.P., Lord Granard, whose death the Central News announces, was the seventh Earl of Granard, Viscount Granard and Baron of Clanehugh (Ireland), and Baron Granard (United Kingdom), grandson of the sixth Earl. He was born at Chilton Hall, Suffolk, in 1833, and succeeded his grandfather in 1837. He was an Attaché at Dresden from December 1852 to December 1854, a captain in the West Meath Militia from November 1854 to December of the following year, when he became Lieutenant-Colonel of the 9th Battalion (Militia) Rifle Brigade. From 1856 to 1872, Earl Granard was Lord Lieutenant of Leitrim. Up to the time of his death he was Grand Cross and President of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. The first Earl supported the royal cause of Scotland, and was raised to the peerage after the Restoration. The fourth Earl was brother of Admiral Forbes, who distinguished himself when opposed to the combined fleets of France and Spain off Toulon in 1743. The successor to the earldom is Lord Clanehugh, who was born in 1874. The deceased Earl's daughter, some few years ago, was married to Lord Morris Fitzgerald, son of the Duke of Leinster.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that a girl of fourteen or fifteen years has been sent to jail by the Subordinate Judge of Poona for refusing to go to her husband. The girl's plea, we hear, was that her husband ill-treated her. She was a student of the Female Training College, and learnt as far as the Marathi VIth Standard. She was sent to jail by the Sub-Judge on the 19th July last, and the facts of the case attracted no attention at the time. We are informed that the matter is being now taken up with a view to provide whatever legal protection may be under the existing law available for a young woman so unhappily circumstanced. The legislation contemplated when the Rukhmabai case was still before the courts has not been proceeded with. The Hon'ble Mr. Scoble will now see that the law requires amendment if scandals are to be averted.

OUR attention has been called to the fact that the man on whom Mr. Ryan passed an apparently severe sentence the other day for assaulting a police sepoy had already been convicted on nine occasions, six of these being on charges of voluntarily causing hurt. The accused, it

# TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

## THE SHAH'S HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

VIENNA, Aug. 26.

The Czar has sent a special train to Volochinsk, on the Austrian Frontier, to meet the Shah and convey him towards Teheran on his homeward journey.

His Majesty spent yesterday in visiting the objects of interest in Vienna.

## THE DOCK-LABOURERS' STRIKE.

## THE SEAMEN AND FIREMEN JOIN.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

The Seamen's and Firemen's Union has ordered its members to join the dock-labourers in their strike.

Yesterday's meeting in Hyde Park was attended by fifty thousand men. The proceedings were orderly throughout.

A unanimous resolution to continue on strike was adopted.

## DEATH OF LORD GRANARD.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Lord Granard is dead.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE IRONCLAD SULTAN.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

The Ironclad Sultan has again been refloated.

Mr. Palmer, the Accountant-General of Cairo, will succeed Sir Edgar Vincent as Financia Adviser to the Khedive.

## THE DOCK-LABOURERS' DEMONSTRATION AT HYDE PARK.

The demonstration of the strikers at Hyde Park yesterday passed off in a quiet and orderly manner. Eighty thousand of the strikers and others marched in procession to the Park, where the leaders delivered numerous speeches. It was resolved to continue the strike until the demands of the men were granted by their employers

The strikers in the London Gas Works now threaten to join the movement.

## THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

Admiral Darcy Irvine has captured Aberdeen, Peterhead, and Leith, and Admiral Baird remains still blockaded at Queenstown.

## GENERAL GRAHAM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 26.

The *Pioneer* states:—General Graham on his return from Sikkim will revert temporarily to the command of the Artillery at Jutogh, proceeding shortly on three months' leave to England.

## THE LEGISLATIVE PROGRAMME.

If the Legislative programme of Session has not been quite disposed of before the Viceroy starts on his tour, a President in Council will be appointed for the last meeting of the Legislative Council.

## THE LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

The final proposals in connection with the Chin and Lushai Expedition will be submitted by the Commander-in-Chief to the Government of India in the Military Department this week.

## OPENING OF THE GOMAL ROUTE.

The opening of the Gomal route during the ensuing cold weather will involve no military operations, Sir Robert Sandeman carrying it out from the direction of Zhob, in friendly communication with the local Chiefs.

## THE AKA KHEL ORAKZAIS.

There will be no expedition either against the Aka Khel Orakzais, as Muzuffer Khan of Hangu has been ordered to deport his son, who caused the local trouble, and maintain peace along the borde under penalty of being deprived of his position.

## THE MAMLATDARS' INDEMNITY BILL.

The *Pioneer* writes that the Mamlatdars' Indemnity Bill being of a purely technical character it is not likely to give rise to any discussion if introduced into the Legislative Council, and can, therefore, be passed in the course of next month. Powers will probably be taken under it by the Government of India to deal with the various cases in which corruption has been established.

## CONGRESS MEETING AT TANNA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

TANNA, Aug. 25.

The Tanna Association has convened a Congress meeting of the leading people from the taluka, and wire that at present a managing committee has been appointed to adopt measures for carrying out the objects of the Congress. So far as the Tanna district is concerned, Mr. Jogleker Nandkerni, Inamdar, and others were present.

## THE POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 26.

The Polo Tournament commenced this afternoon, when both the matches of the first ties were played off. The ground was in good orher, notwithstanding the rain which fell yesterday, and during the second game the first match was between the 5th Lancers and the Royal Fusiliers. The former team, consisting of Captain Beddy and Messrs. Daniel, Collis, and Bailey, won easily by seven goals to love. Messrs. Kemmis, Butler, Lawford, and Waller played for the Royal Fusiliers. They were outmatched and outpaced in the third round.

The 5th Lancers made five out of the seven goals in the second match, which was between the Visitors and the Durham Regiment. The former won by four goals to two. Captains Legallais and MacDougall and Messrs. Doyne and Beresford played for the Visitors, the Durham team being Captain Ross and Messrs. DeLisle, Luard, and Mathew. The losers played very well, but were weak. Messrs. DeLisle and Ross and Captain Legallais and Mr. Beresford played best for their respective sides.

T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess were present on the grounds. The tournament will probably last the whole week, as no less than ten teams have entered.

The matches to-morrow will be between the Artillery and the Poona Horse and the Gymkhana against the Ahmednugger team. These will be matches of second ties.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Aug. 26.

The Anchor Line s.s. Asia (homeward bound) reached here to-day.

The Messageries Maritimes steamers Labourdonnais left here for Bombay via Karachi on Saturday, 24th at 3 p.m.; the Yarra left here for Europe on Wednesday, 21st at 3 p.m., and the Amazon left here for Zanzibar on Saturday, 24th at 6 a.m.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Fair Dhollera | 4 7-16 |
| The Manchester Market has been quiet. | |
| 7 lbs. Shirtings | 5-1½ |
| 8½ " | 6-3½ |
| 40s Mule Twist | 0-9½ |
| Exchange on India, 30 days' sight | 1s. 4d. |
| 2¾ per cent. Consols for account | 98¼ |
| 3 per cent. French Rentes | 86 |
| 4 per cent. Rupee paper | 67½ |
| 4½ per cent. " | 69½ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 108½ |
| Bar Silver | 42 5-16d. |

## A DAY AT THE GAEKWAR'S PALACE.

His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda is a man whom fortune has smiled upon from his youth. The romance of his life would read almost like a dream from the Arabian Nights. Taken from the hills a poor little herd boy, adopted by a princess, he is clad in purple garments, decked with jewels, and has a sceptre thrust into his hands. With loyal and peaceful subjects, a beautiful stretch of country for his state, magnificent palaces, and well filled coffers from which he can afford to indulge his artistic tastes and his love for what is beautiful, he is a prince whom even princes might envy.

On Sunday a number of gentlemen from Bombay, specially invited by Messrs. Siemens Brothers and Company, London, to witness the installation by them of electric light in the Makarpura Palace, and by the Durbar to see the new Lakmivilas Palace visited Baroda, and spent a highly enjoyable day, being shown over both palaces, driven over the palace grounds, through the city, seeing the places of interest there, and being finally entertained to dinner in the Makarpura Palace before leaving to catch the night mail for Bombay. The guests included Mr. Grattan Geary, President of Bombay Municipal Corporation, who presided at dinner, Colonel Jackson, Captains Nicholletts and Cates, Dr. Weir, Messrs. Reynolds, Hervey, Fleming, Gilbert, Curwen, Griffiths, Stevens, Duxbury, Service, Kane, Furneaux, Wallace, Taylor, Stacey, Hargrave, Long, Barrow, Ozanne, Smith, Rahimtolla, Abbas, Fazulbhoy, and Amirudin.

THE NEW LAKMIVILAS PALACE.

On Saturday night's mail-train from Bombay reaching Baroda station on Sunday morning the guests were received by Mr. Playford Reynolds, Chief Engineer to the State, and Mr. Hervey, who has been superintending the electric lighting arrangements at the palace. Chota hazri having been partaken of, a start was made in carriages for the new Lakmivilas Palace, now approaching completion. The clouds which in the early morning appeared low and threatening, began to break as the procession of carriages left the railway station, and soon the sun was shining brightly, although the fierce rays were tempered with a gentle breeze after noon which made the day most pleasant. Winding round a beautiful avenue of over half a mile in length, the first glimpse is caught of the palace's white domes and pinnacles springing out of a luxuriance of bright green foliage. A few hundred yards from the building the carriages emerged from the trees, and as they approached the main doorway the whole of the magnificent edifice came to view. It stands there now a monument of artistic designing and architectural talent to the late Major Mant, a monument, too, to the skill of the native sculptor. It puzzles the inexperienced to understand how a man could conceive so intricate an architectural design, placing the domes and turrets apparently so irregularly and yet with such method not only to have the rooms well planned, but to give the the grandest and most effective appearance to the eye. But not only is the general outline so striking. The walls are one mass of the most delicate carving, to follow the design of which is almost bewildering to the eye. Yet the cutting is so clean and clear, and stands out in such bold relief, that, high as the towers are, the sculpture work is not, as is nearly always the case, lost to the eye. What a tremendous amount of labour and care had been bestowed on the carving over and round both exterior and interior of the main doorway, or carriage porch, as it ought perhaps to be called, was the unanimous opinion of the visitors, none of whom attempted to conceal their admiration, for the exquisite drawing of the late Major Mant, whose models, though Arabesque in style, were all the product of his own imagination. But there was more to wonder at in what followed. Though the rooms are unfurnished, and the decorations of many incomplete, those which are finished show on how grand a scale they are being done. It would seem that the present Maharaja is determined to outshine with magnificence the palaces built by his predecessors. Passing under the porch and through a vestibule whose sombre though attractive decorations would seem to be intended to render the contrast between it and His Highness's Durbar Hall all the greater we come into the Durbar Hall which is the room of the palace, so far as money and the skill of the sculptor, painter, and gilder can make it so. The hall is 93 feet long, 55 feet in breadth, and 40 feet high. Half way up, on a level with the second floor, a balcony runs all round the walls, one side of which is for the Maharanee, who, though unable to attend His Highness's durbars, can sit on the balcony and view it from above, there being a bright and roomy chamber off the balcony which she can retire to when she chooses. The balcony all round is supported by heavy brackets carved in the shape of animals and gilded. But the chief feature of the Durbar Hall, so far as adornments are concerned, is the roof. It is neither of wood nor plaster, but of iron, and brightly coloured in irregular flowery design, with a deep effective cornice. An objection might be taken to the iron roof on the ground that the acoustics would have been much better had it been of wood; but the iron roof being water-tight, no rain or damp can get through to injure the beautiful decorations; besides, had it been of plaster or wood, the colouring on getting dirty could not be washed and would require to be redone, which would entail not merely expense, but a great deal of trouble and time through the erecting of scaffolding, and so forth. Being of enamelled iron, when it gets in the least way soiled, it can be cleaned very easily and quickly by the mere application of long wet brushes or sponges, which could be operated with from the balconies. Not the least of the adornments in the Durbar Hall is a raised dais which is to stand on the east end of the room. The dais is a handsome piece of furaiture, and a valuable specimen of Indian carving. A bright and attractive room is a large chamber to the west of the Durbar Hall, which is to be used as a reception room. Pillars surmounted by two arches, cut round the semi-circle in pucca Indian style of architecture, divide the room, as it were, into three compartments. The walls are inlaid with panels of stucco, in flowery relief. Mr. R. T. Chisholm, who has for about eight years been engaged on the work designed by Major Mant, in every case where a panel of new design had to be made, moulded, cut it with his own hands first, and this served as a model for the native workmen, who, though so clever craftsmen, are not yet sufficiently educated to copy from a drawn plan. Under the arches, or rather the capitals of the pillars which support the arches, are elephants' heads of stone, and here it may be explained what it is the reception room is most remarkable for. It is the novel colouring. The elephants' heads are given their natural colour, and that forms the theme of colouring for the whole room. It is peculiar, it is novel, yet it is exceedingly pretty. Then the slatey-grey, if the tint may be so described, is liberally garnished with gilt, so the effect may be imagined. Leaving the Durbar Hall by the north doorway there is a spacious court which is to be a garden or palm grove, with fountains playing in the centre, a cool and charming retreat to retire to from the Durbar Hall. Passing on we come to what is termed the Maharaja block, of, on the three flats, about forty rooms. To describe these seriatim would only be tedious to the reader. A carriage porch after the same style and quite as magnificent as the main entrance and the Durbar Hall gives access from the grounds on the west side to His Highness's own quarters. Proceeding through another vestibule we come to the grand staircase, truly a feature of the palace. It is all of pure white marble with white marble pillars, and balustrades of exquisitely carved *jali* work. This *jali* work is carved with a delicacy which only Indians can do. In all the rooms belonging to the Maharaja, and in the Maharanee's block, which lies further north and is separated from the rooms occupied by males by an open court or garden similar to that outside the Durbar Hall, the decorations, including sculpture, painting, and gilding, are similar in character to that already described. But His Highness is not sacrificing comfort to splendour. He has this grand staircase of marble and numerous other stairs all over the palace; but it would not seem as if he meant to use these often, for just on the north side of his own quarters is a lift driven by water power which is capable of carring five persons at a time right out upon the terraced roof. Here a close view is got of the carving on the various turrets, and we find that the idea conceived of its artistic character by the view from below has been under, rather than over-estimated. The *jali* or perforated work on the terraces, too, is something marvellous.

ON THE TOWER.

There is no lift to take the visitor to the top of the central tower, however, but there is a stair. It is necessarily spiral, necessarily steep, and necessarily narrow, that a more than ordinarily stout person might run the risk of jamming himself were he to attempt the ascent; yet the top gained, the cool breeze one experiences, and the magnificent view of the country around—for the tower is 196 feet in height—amply repay one for any pains he may suffer from, in calves unaccustomed to such exercise, and the perspiration which may make him feel uncomfortable behind the collar. It was not quite clear at the particular hour on Sunday morning when the ascent was made, but, for how many miles it would be difficult to estimate, a truly magnificent panorama stretched itself on every side. The country seemed very flat, the one hill in Baroda State being but faintly outlined in the far distance, but it gave the idea of being a very fertile land, for all around, little was to be seen but a mass of rich green foliage with the Gaekwar's capital set down in the midst. To the north the view was particularly interesting. In the immediate foreground were the infantry lines, and a little to the left was the gaol, with the high square of white walls surrounding it. A little joke is attributed to the Dewan about the gaol at the Gaekwar's expense. Being asked why His Highness chose a sight so near the gaol for this new palace, or allowed the gaol to remain in that spot, the Dewan replied: "It does not matter; he is always here or there." Allowing the eyes to glance a little farther north was to be seen through the trees the Dufferin Hospital, designed by Major Mant, and opened by H. E. the Viceroy in 1886. Towards the left again was the college, a handsome structure designed and planned by Mr. Chisholm, and built at the expense of the Gaekwar, whose interest in the advance of education and desire to promote it is well known. But again the Gaekwar is as anxious about his peoples' pleasures as he is about their education, and just beyond the hospital lies the Vishnaguitri, the public park and gardens given to the city and camp, and kept up at his expeense. Then again, just peeping out from the trees, was the bungalow of Jumnabai, the last Maharanee, who adopted the present Gaekwar when a boy.

Before leaving the palace, in which about an hour was pleasantly spent, it may be interesting to add that it has been more than nine years in course of construction, and it will be fully another year ere it be occupied. But there is little to wonder at in that, and there is also little to wonder at in the fact that, considering all things, when the palace is erected and furnished, it will have cost about half a million of English gold. The building is about six hundred feet in length and its greatest width is two hundred and forty feet. It may be understood then how much labour has been entailed on the outer walls, when they appear mass of relief work. The stone was all got in Gaekwar territory, and is of two kinds, the ornamental work being composed of a very hard material called Drangadra got at Wadhwan and the building being constructed of the commoner Gogo stone.

On leaving the Lakmivilas Palace an adjournment was made to breakfast after, which the guests were driven through the city to see the places of interest, proceeding thence to the new Makarpura Palace, a drive of seven miles, to witness the installation of electric light, but that, together with some most interesting electric experiments performed by Mr. Long, Chief Engineer to Messrs. Siemens Brothers and Company, with the assistance of Mr. Taylor, for the entertainment of the guests, will form the subject of a second article.

## PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, will sail to-day for London, with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr C W Murray | Mr J Brown |
| Miss Ruby Fane | Mr John Barns |

FOR BRINDISI.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lieut-Col H B Abott | Mr B J Mazmootal |
| Mr W J Duthy | |

FOR MARSEILLES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr G E Manisty | Mr W J Weightman |
| Mr M Ahmed-ud-din | Capt F Pollock |
| Mr C J Sharpe | Col H M Stanley Clarke |
| Mr E V Mackay | Lt Fred Bruce |
| Mr J E Howard and child | Mr A L Bowen |
| Mr Cecil Gray | Mr James Peat |
| Mr T Cashin | Mr R M Bland |

The following passages are engaged:—

Per s.s. Thames, Captain W. A. Seaton, 3rd September 1889—

FOR BRINDISI—Mr W C Banerjee, Mr Henry Bell, Surg-Major Warburton, Mr S Macdonald, and Rev A G A Robarts.

FOR LONDON—Mr Harry Thomson, Mr Ally Mahomed, Mr S Mahdi-Hussan, Mr C W Gascoigne, Mr and Mrs Lindsay and 2 children, Mrs E Andrew, Mr and Mrs H Derry, Mr J P Hamilton, and Mrs Walmesley and child.

FOR ADEN.—Lt F Aikenhead.

Per s.s. Assam, Captain G. W. F. Browne, 10th September 1889—

FOR BRINDISI—Mr Justice Rampini and Mr Justice Scott.
FOR LONDON—Mr J A H Walford.
FOR MARSEILLES—Sir Comer Petheram.

Per s.s. Ganges, Captain T. J. Alderton, 20th September 1889—

FOR LONDON—Brig-Genl R M Rogers and Miss M Douglas.
FOR BRINDISI—Hon'ble Justice Scott, Mr J T F Lumsden, Hon. Mrs Hutchins, Col A R Badcock, and Mr J G Watkins.

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, August 25.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. | 78·8 |

MONDAY, August 26.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 78·5 |
| 10 a.m. | 81·4 |
| 2 p.m. | 81·9 |
| 4 p.m. | 83·0 |

The following telegram has been received from the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 24th August 1889:—Following telegram received from Ambassador, Constantinople, dated 22nd August:—Begins. Fifteen days' quarantine in all Turkish ports against ports of Persian Gulf.

The German Princes who are eligible matches for the daughters of the Prince of Wales are Prince Maximilian of Baden, nephew and heir-presumptive of the Grand Duke; the Hereditary Prince of Hesse-Darmstadt, the Landgrave of Hesse, the Duke of Augustenburg (brother of the German Empress), Prince Ernest of Saxe-Meiningen, the Hereditary Prince of Waldeck-Pyrmont (brother of the Duchess of Albany), the Hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, the Hereditary Prince of Leiningen, and the Hereditary Count of Stolberg-Wernigerode; to which list may be added the two unmarried younger sons of the King of Sweden.

The announcement of the selection of Colonel E. H. Sartorius as Assistant Adjutant-General at Portsmouth has been well received by the Army, writes "Atlas." Colonel Sartorius is a member of a fighting family, and won the Victoria Cross in Afghanistan. He has proved his devotion to his profession by passing through the Staff College; but his appointment to the Southern District is due principally to the high character he earned at Aldershot, where he was five years Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, and earned the respect of all who passed through the station during his connection with it by his urbanity and readiness at all times to make things comfortable for regiments and individuals.

The scenes which are of daily occurrence at Westminster since the Labouchere-cum-Jacoby revolt, says the *World*, are very amusing. Groups of official Gladstonians discuss the outlook with bated breath in dark corners, and the smallest movements of both the rival parties are keenly watched by Sir William Harcourt, Mr. John Morley, and other possible candidates for the leadership. There is no doubt they look on the rebellious "reds" as the coming men, but they lose no opportunity of impressing on their old leader the "anguish" which their enforced desertion causes them.

Sir Henry Morland, Grand Master of Scottish Freemasons in all India, on the 27th ultimo, assisted as "consecrating officer" in the formation of a new Lodge intended for the special convenience of Scotchmen living in London, and to be designated "The Scots Lodge."

## BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held last evening at the Municipal Offices. Mr. Grattan Geary occupied the chair. The following gentlemen were also present:—Messrs. J. S. Alston, Bhagwandas Narotamdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, E. B. Carrol, George Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha, J. R. Duxbury, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Fazulbhoy Jumabhai Lalji, J. F. Fernandez, Framji Dorabji Divecha, Reginald Gilbert, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Mirza Hussein Khan, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, Narayen Ganesh Chandavarkar, Narotamdas Govardhandas, the Hon. Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, the Hon. Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, Rastamji Nasarvanji Khory, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Captain W. P. Walshe.

The Corporation considered letter No. 7734, dated 31st July 1889, from the Commissioner, stating that, in the new Railway Bill before the Government of India, there are certain sections, specially those relating to overbridges and assessment of railway property, which it would be well for the Corporation to consider with a view of making such timely representation, if any, as may be deemed advisable.

Mr. Javerilal said that in the New Indian Railways Bill there was much that affected the Municipality and Local Government. He would propose that the Bill be referred to the following committee for report to be submitted before the 30th November next:—Col Merewether, R. E., Messrs. E. B. Carroll, Major Selby, J. R. Duxbury, P. M. Mehta, Dr. Thomas Blaney, and Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban.

Mr. Javerilal said he had no doubt that the members of the Corporation must have looked through the sections of the Bill which affected municipalities and local boards. The principal sections in the Bill were 7, 8, 14, and 131, inasmuch as they related to the authority of railway administration in connection with the necessary works, such as the alteration of pipes and drain, the construction of over and under bridges, and the taxation of railways by local authorities. The powers given to the railway administration appeared to be somewhat extensive, and it was therefore desirable that the Bill should be carefully considered.

Dr. Cowasjee seconded the resolution and it was carried.

LOANS AND LOAN CHARGES.

The Corporation next considered the following resolution of the Standing Committee dated 31st July 1889, on the subject of loans and loan charges:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. Works already considered by the Corporation— | | | |
| 1. Land for chawls for the biggaries who clean the Arthur Crawford Markets | Rs. | 16,000 0 0 | |
| Building the chawls | " | 6,700 0 0 | |
| | | | Rs. 22,700 0 0 |
| 2. New Ward Office at Dadur | | | " 16,000 0 0 |
| 3. (a) Purchase of 5,000 sq. yds. of land near the Junction of DeLisle and Carroll Roads for a Night-Soil Depot | Rs. | 5,030 0 9 | |
| | " | 2,217 0 0 | |
| | Rs. | 7,247 0 0 | |
| (b) Filling in the above land | " | 6,503 0 0 | |
| | | | Rs. 13,750 0 0 |
| 4. Purchase of 1,8[illegible] square yards of land at DeLisle and Carroll Roads | " | | 23,676 0 0 |
| | | | Rs. 76,126 4 0 |
| B. Work considered and sanctioned by the Corporation, but the sanction for which was subsequently cancelled—Purchase of land at Khetwady for epidemic diseases | " | | 67,000 0 0 |
| C. Work to be finally considered by the Corporation, Vaccination Depot and Stables | " | | 25,000 0 0 |
| D. Difference to make up the full amount of the Loan to Rs. 11,82,000 | " | | 4,991 12 0 |
| | | | Rs. 1,73,118 0 0 |

"That consequent on the refusal of the Government of India, as per their resolutions Nos. 4937, dated 7th September 1888 (Finance and Commerce) and 217 of 10th November (Home Department), to sanction the raising of a loan for carrying out the works above noted and inasmuch as one of them, namely New Ward Office at Dadur Rs. 16,000 (actual cost, Rs. 140,140) and a portion of another, viz., the purchase of 5,000 square yards of land near the junction of De Lisle and Carroll Roads for site of a Night-soil Depot, Rs. 7,247-4-0, have already been executed out of funds advanced from current cash balance, in accordance with resolutions of the Corporation, Nos. 645 and 653, dated 25th April 1888, the Standing Committee recommend the Corporation to sanction the debit of this expenditure to the surplus cash balance of the current year, subject, however, to a subsequent re-adjustment of these amounts in the event of the Government of India modifying their present decision.

"2. That, with reference to the Government resolutions already quoted, the Corporation be recommended to address a further representation to the Government of India, protesting against the injustice of throwing the burden of such charges as these exclusively upon current revenue, and especially of debiting such revenue with the cost of road extension, of which there is such urgent need in this rapidly growing city, and which, if properly carried out, cannot fail to be remunerative.

"3. That Government be informed of the reasons which led the Corporation to adopt the limit of Rs 10,000 for public works chargeable to current revenue.

"4. That in the opinion of the Standing Committee no restrictions should be placed on the Corporation in the matter of borrowing other than those prescribed by section 109 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, and that consequently the Corporation should be left free to borrow in the most advantageous market whenever it may be.

"5. That so far as regards the term of years for which any loan is required, the Municipality should enjoy not less liberty than has been accorded to all large cities in England, and that in the matter of publication and other formalities they should not be compelled to adopt the procedure prescribed by the Local Authorities Loan Act, which is not applicable to the Presidency towns.

"6. That the Corporation be recommended to direct any committee they may appoint to draw up the representation to Government to consider if it be desirable to have any classification of loan works, or that loans should be for different periods.

"7. That, in the opinion of the Committee, not more than one application should be made to Government for loans sanctions in any one year, and that this application embracing all loans which the Corporation may desire to raise should be submitted as soon after the 1st April in each year as possible. The application whilst describing the works for which the loan is required should be for a lump sum, full latitude being left to the Municipality to make such adjustments between one object of expenditure and another, as may be found necessary, as it has been found especially in the acquisition of land that no accurate estimate can be arrived at beforehand with any certainty.

"8. That whereas the Corporation have sanctioned grants out of Loan Funds of one lakh and one-and-a-half lakhs respectively for the acquisition of ground on the Flats for the deposit of town sweepings and for the Bhuleshwar Market extension and road improvement in that vicinity; and whereas the former will cost not less than two lakhs and the latter not much less than four lakhs, the Corporation be recommended to supplement the grants for these two works accordingly, and to sanction the necessary amendment of the application now to be made to Government for the raising of a loan to covor these grants."

Mr. Banajee proposed that the following committee be appointed to draw up in conjunction with the Commissioner a representation to Government in the matter, subject however to a careful consideration of the limit mentioned in para. 3, and to report with reference to paras. 1 and 8 what amendments, if any, were necessary, of the amounts for works already sanctioned by the Corporation, to be executed wholly or partly out of loan funds:—Mr. E. B. Carrol, Major Selby, Messrs. M. N. Banajee, Javerilal Umiashunker, Cowasjee Hormusjee, D. E. Wacha, G. Cotton, and Col. Merewether.

Dr. Framjee Divecha having seconded the resolution, it was carried.

DRAFT BUILDING BY-LAWS.

On the motion of Dr. Balchandra, seconded by Mr. Watcha, the Corporation resolved that the consideration of the draft building by-laws be referred to a committee, consisting of the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, Dr. Blaney, Mr. Gilbert, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Mr. Chandavarkar, Dr. Balchandra and Mr. Alston.

The Corporation then adjourned.

Mr. Labouchere hears that Lord Zetland stipulated that he should not be required to enter upon his duties in Ireland until the first week of September, for he was resolved not to lose the grouse-shooting, a deprivation which would have been the more vexatious inasmuch as last spring he became the tenant of the Duke of Richmond's famous Kinrara moors in Inverness-shire.

## THE ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT AT TANSA.

The case in which one Mathew Almeida, a Goanese clerk, stands charged with cheating with respect to a sum of Rs. 1,200 by falsifying pay-sheets while in the employ of Messrs. Walshi, Lovett, Mitchell, and Company at the Tansa Water Works during the month of April last, was again resumed before Mr Jehangir Cursetjee Maneckjee, Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate at Thana, yesterday.

Mathew Almeida, examined by the court, said he was at Tansa for a month. After he was suspended he want to Colonel Beaumont, when he intended to proceed against him, and was told that the matter had been referred to the firm and he (Colonel Beaumont) could not say when it would be enquired into. Accused then intimated he could wait no longer, and would leave the place. Accused did not know when the warrant was issued against him.

But did you not leave your people behind you?—I did not tell them, because I was seeking employment and my movements were uncertain.

How did the police come to find you?—They found me out through the fouzdar at Nassick. I was arrested about twelve miles from the town of Nassick.

From what did you check the calculations you referred to in your defence?—I checked them on the pay-sheet only.

Have you any proof that whenever payments were not concluded on the day that the balance of money handed to you was removed at once by Colonel Beaumont to the chest, the key of which he kept with him?—I am in a position to prove this.

What did you do with your property before you left. I sold it publicly. Colonel Beaumont was aware of the sale, as the man who sold my things was permitted to remove them by him.

The counsel for the prosecution, Mr. B. L. Joglekar, addressing the court, said in this case the prosecution had completely proved the charge of cheating, criminal breach of trust, and misappropriation of property. In order to bring the first charge home an intention of fraudulent action was needed to be proved. The accused was responsible for the correct preparation of the pay-sheets as he had admitted that he prepared them from information received. Accused prepared false pay-sheets which did not correspond with the muster rolls. Taking as an example the pay-sheets for the main shaft with its sub-divisions counsel pointed out several discrepancies between these two documents, stating that Mungesh, one of the time-keepers, who on one occasion prepared a pay-sheet, had pointed out that the three last pairs of names were not in his handwriting, and this was borne out by other witnesses. It would be an absurdity to suppose that such strikingly large quantities of work as entered against the names of some of the workmen could have escaped the notice of the time-keepers supervising them. Moreover, none of the three witnesses, Powell, Rozario, or Mungesh could possibly have had any interest in falsifying these documents, as all monetary transactions were solely in the hands of, and conducted by the accused. In some cases extra work was shown against certain names at ordinary rates, and in others at higher rates of wages. In other cases fictitious names were entered at higher, rates and lastly extra days were added on to those who actually worked a lesser number of days, the average number of extra days in some pay-sheets being ten days to every name on the sheet. Another instance was the grand total of the pay-sheet of Tunnel No. 2 north, which showed Rs. 2,205, while the actual total was found to be only Rs. 2,094. The Rs. 2,205 was actually received by accused, and counsel asked if he paid, as he had said, according to the amounts entered against each name how did he account for the difference? Under these circumstances counsel submitted that it must be concluded that accused had appropriated the difference between muster rolls and pay-sheets. In one instance a man named Shunker Davie, who had been working at "F" shaft, was reported as having died on the 9th April, and yet was shown by accused as paid on the 13th April. Taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case, counsel submitted that the accused was really guilty of the offence of criminal breach of trust under section 408 of the Criminal Procedure Code, adding that he chose the last charge as covering the other two previously mentioned, as they all lead to the same result.

His Worship then framed the following charge against the accused:—That you, Mathew Almeida, about the month of April last, at Khor, in the taluka of Shapur, you being a clerk in the employ of Colonel Beaumont, and as such entrusted with properties, did receive from him the sum of Rs. 20-1-0 for the purpose of payment for work done in the month of March last on the main shaft of Tunnel No. 2 at Khor by Goolabsha and Pandoo, Moojawar and Bisnath, Moolprasad and Balgovind; that you did also receive from the said Colonel Beaumont a sum of Rs. 2,205 for payment to men mentioned in the pay-sheet for tunnel No. 2 north for work done during the said month of March last and did also receive from the said Colonel Beaumont a sum of Rs. 7-8 for payment to one Shunker Davie for work done by him on the "F" shaft of Tunnel No. 2 in the month of March last, and that you dishonestly misappropriated and converted the said sums of Rs. 200-1-0, Rs. 7-3-0 and the sum of Rs. 110-13-0 from out of the said sum of Rs, 2,205, and thereby committed criminal breach of trust, and that you have thereby deceived the said Colonel Beaumont by fraudulently and dishonestly inducing him to deliver to you the said sums of Rs. 220-1, Rs. 110-13, and Rs. 7-8-0 which, but for such deception, he would not have so delivered.

The prisoner in defence pleaded not guilty to the charge read over to him, and wished to produce witnesses on his behalf. He admitted, however, that he had once previously been convicted at Dhulia by the Railway Magistrate on a similar charge of cheating, and sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment. At this stage the case was postponed to Thursday, the 5th proximo, to enable the prisoner to produce his witnesses.

## TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, August 26.—Pressure has increased in the eastern half of the Indian region, excepting Northern Bengal, and has decreased in the western half, except North Punjab and the North-West Provinces. The rise is brisk at the head of the Bay. The depression is drifting westwards and towards the centre near Saugor. Winds are unchanged. The mean temperature exceeds the average in Bengal, the North-West Provinces, and the Punjaub and is below elsewhere. Rain is still scattered and generally light from Behar westward; it is also light in the Madras Presidency, but general over Bengal the central parts of the country, and in the west of the Peninsula and Burma. The falls generally are moderate or light.

## BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 24th August, as compared with the statement of the 17th Aug. 1889:—

| Liabilities. | Aug. 17. Rs. | Aug. 24. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Proprietors' Capital | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities | 29,50,000 | 29,50,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 51,51,187 | 53,13,186 |
| Do. do. at Branches | 28,63,655 | 28,67,088 |
| Other Deposits | 2,43,97,341 | 2,54,18,891 |
| Post Bills | 7,498 | 7,498 |
| Cash Credits, undrawn | 4,75,500 | 3,97,947 |
| Rs. | 4,58,45,181 | 4,69,54,533 |
| **Assets.** | | |
| Govt. & other authorized Securities | 58,62,355 | 58,62,355 |
| Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper Bullion and Merchandise | 27,14,753 | 26,20,654 |
| Loans on Security of do. | 90,84,493 | 92,62,740 |
| Current Accounts, overdrawn | 5,921 | 6,536 |
| Bills Discounted and purchased | 1,53,95,464 | 1,54,16,257 |
| Stamps, &c. | 17,465 | 17,422 |
| Dead Stock Rs. 6,03,576 | | |
| Amt. applied in reduction 2,85,000 | 3,22,876 | 3,23,576 |
| | 16,400 | 19,958 |
| Bullion | | |
| Cash Balances with Correspondents | 11,57,456 | 3,64,942 |
| Cash and Currency Notes | 1,07,17,068 | 1,30,61,093 |
| Rs. | 4,58,45,181 | 4,69,54,533 |

We are able to state that affairs in Sikkim are finally settled, writes the *Englishman*. It is established beyond doubt that the Tibetans have no wish to renew hostilities. Sikkim is entirely freed from Tibetan influence, and in future the Tibetans will have no connexion whatever with the country, which will be altogether under English control. For obvious reasons European troops will have to be kept at Gnatong. The Rajah of Sikkim now is living at Guntok as a grass-widower, his wife having left him somewhat suddenly a fortnight ago for Chambi, where her two children and brother-in-law reside. There is no great probability of the Rani returning.

There is no foundation whatever for a report, which is going round the papers, that the Princess Victoria of Wales is likely to marry Lord Chelsea. It is probable, *Truth* says, that the betrothal of Princess Victoria to a German Prince will shortly be announced.

## THE MAYBRICK CASE.

### TRIAL AND SENTENCE.

On the 2nd. inst. at Liverpool Dr. Humphreys was recalled, and further cross-examined by Sir Charles Russell. He said that on the 9th he applied Reinsch's test for arsenic.

Now, mention any *post-mortem* symptom in this case distinctive of arsenical poisoning which is not also distinctive of gastritis or gastrointeritis?—I could not give you any.

That is because you believe there is none?—I would not like to swear to a distinction between the two.

Then does it come to this, you are not able to point them out?—I am not able to point them out.

Dr. William Carter, of Liverpool, said that he had experience of cases of over-dosing with arsenic. He then described his being called in to the deceased on the 7th of May, and the results of his diagnosis. Dr. Humphreys and himself consulted, and decided that he was suffering from acute dyspepsia, arising from some irritant food or drink. There appeared to be no disease of any other organ, except the stomach. They were such symptoms as an irritant poison would cause, but that was the very last thing they would suspect.

The cause of death was arsenical poisoning. Taking the symptoms of the *post-mortem* altogether, did they point to anything except death from arsenical poisoning?—I think not; they were not consistent with acute dyspepsia. The appearance of the body dispelled the notion of acute dyspepsia. There was an irritant poison of some kind, and taking the results of the analysis, I say now he died from arsenical poisoning. Without doubt?—I have no doubt whatever.

Mr. E. Brining, superintendent of police at Garston, stated that on May 14, after duly cautioning the prisoner, he told her she was in custody on the charge of poisoning her husband. She made no reply. On the 27th he charged her more formally in the jail at Walton, and she again made no reply.

Mr. Edward Davies, analytical chemist, Royal Institution, Liverpool, proved the rece

arsenic, stirred it up in the tea, and drank it. He had seen him do that more than once.

Edwin Seaton, retired chemist, late of Exchange Street East, Liverpool, said he carried on business at that address for over seventeen years, discontinuing business in April 1888. He had seen a photograph of the late Mr. Maybrick, whom he recognised as a frequent customer for, he should say, the last ten years. He frequently obtained from him a tonic called, "Pick-me-up," directing him to add liquor arsenicalis. In the first instance he presented a prescription containing that ingredient, and after that, at his request, he added the liquor arsenicalis to the "Pick-me-up," increasing the quantities by 75 per cent. from first to last. He began with four drops and ended with seven. He would get this from two to five times a day. Towards the end he got it most frequently. About twelve months before he gave up business, deceased told him why he took the drug. Witness knew it had the character of exciting the sexual passion. He supplied deceased altogether for a period of eighteen months, up to six months of his giving up business.

His Lordship said that would bring it up to October, 1887.

Witness further said that when the deceased was going from home he had made him up bottles of eight or sixteen doses containing the liquor arsenicalis. When he gave up his business all his books and papers were sold and destroyed.

Dr. Drysdale, physician, Liverpool, proved a photo of the late James Maybrick, who, in November last, consulted him. He then complained of pains in the head, furred tongue, and pains in the right leg. Witness saw him several times during the winter, the last time being the 7th of March, when his symptoms all appeared to be better. He described several medicines he had been taking, and seemed to understand them. He thought him distinctly as a hypochondriac.

Mr. J. Thompson, chemist, Hanover Street, Liverpool, proved that he had in his employ in 1884-5-6 a relative of the late Mr. James Maybrick who could have procured for him any drugs he pleased. That relative was now dead.

Dr. C. M. Tidy, who said that he had a large experience of arsenical poisoning, described the symptoms of arsenical poisoning. Its detection was extremely simple. The most prominent symptoms were practically absent in the case—viz., tenderness of the stomach, diarrhœa, and redness of the eyes. He had no doubt whatever that the symptoms in the case did not point to arsenical poisoning, nor did the *post-mortem* appearances. The witness was taken in detail through the points on which he founded this assertion.

Mr. Addison cross-examined the witness, who said he could not suggest the irritant which caused gastro-enteritis, and resulted in death.

FIFTH DAY.

On Monday morning (Aug 5) Sir Charles Rusell proceeded to complete the evidence for the defence.

Dr. Gordon M' Namara, F.R.C.S. of Ireland, said that he had frequently had occasion to administer arsenic, in some cases exceeding the ordinary medical dose, owing to the special features of the case. He had also had experience of cases of arsenical poisoning. From the evidence given by the medical attendants of the deceased, he did not attribute the illness to arsenical poisoning. *Post-mortems* were frequently inconclusive as to the cause of death. He attributed death to gastroenteritis, not connected with arsenical poisoning.

Dr. F. P. Paul, F.R.C.S., said he had examined some glazed pans similar to those produced in this case, and in which deceased had warmed his food at the office, and had found arsenic in the glaze of them all—(sensation)—and anything of an acid character tending to corrode would set free the arsenic.

Hugh Lloyd Jones, chemist and druggist at Bangor, said he was some time ago assistant with Mr. Lathbury, chemist, Liverpool. He had known ladies buy fly-papers out of the fly season. He understood that arsenic was used for cosmetics.

James Boilotti, hairdresser and perfumer in Liverpool, said arsenic is used in toilet preparations for the hair chiefly, and he had used it as a wash for the complexion. Some ladies thought it was good for the complexion.

Sir James Poole, ex-Mayor of Liverpool, and a shipowner, spoke to having known the deceased as a fellow-member of the Palatine Club. In April last he saw the deceased and others on the Exchange flags, and a conversation took place about the use of poisonous medicine, and the deceased, who had an impetuous way with him, said: "I'm taking poisonous medicines."

MRS. MAYBRICK'S STATEMENT.

Mrs. Maybrick, at a sign from Sir Charles Russell, then rose to make a statement, which she had received permission on Saturday to read. Mrs. Maybrick took a glass of water, and in a voice broken with emotion addressed the judge and jury as follows:—

My Lord,—I wish to make a statement as well as I can about a few facts in connection with the dreadful and crushing charge that has been made against me—the charge of poisoning my husband and the father of my dear children. I wish principally to refer to the fly-paper solution. The fly-papers I bought with the intention of using the solution as a cosmetique. Before my marriage and since, for many years, I have been in the habit of using this wash for the face, prescribed for me by Dr. Graves, of Brooklyn. It consisted, as I believe, principally of arsenic, of tincture of [illegible] and elder-flower water, and so[illegible] and make a sub- This prescription I lost anxious to get rid of this eruption at the time I went to a ball on the 20th of that month, when I had been in Germany, among my young friends there, I had seen used a solution derived from fly-papers soaked in elder-flower water, and then applied to the face with a handkerchief well soaked in the solution. I procured the fly-papers and used them in the same manner, and to avoid evaporation I put the solution into a bottle so as to avoid as much as possible the admission of the air. For this purpose I put a plate over the fly-papers, then a folded towel over that, and then another towel over that. My mother has been aware for a great many years that I have used arsenic in solution. My Lord, I now wish to say a word about the bottle of beef essence. On Thursday night, the 9th May, when nurse Gore had given my husband the meat juice, I went and sat down by his side. He complained of feeling very sick and very oppressed, and he implored me then again to give him his powder. I declined to give it him. But I was overwrought, terribly anxious and miserably unhappy, his distress utterly unnerved me. After he had told me the powder would not harm him if I put it in his food, I consented. My Lord, I had not one single honest friend in the house. I had no one to consult. I was deposed from my position of mistress and from attendance on my husband, and notwithstanding the evidence of the nurses, he wished to have me with him, and he missed me whenever I went out of the room. For four days before he died I was not allowed to give even a bit of ice without it being taken out of my hand. (The prisoner here was interrupted by a fit of crying.) I took the white powder. I took it in the inner room with the meat juice, and pushing the door, I upset the bottle, and in order to make up the quantity of fluid spilled I added a considerable quantity of water. On returning to the room I found my husband asleep, and I placed the bottle on the small table. When he awoke he had a choking sensation in his throat, and vomiting. As he did not ask for the powder, and as I was not anxious to give it him, I removed the bottle from the small table, where I had put it on to the washstand behind the basin, where he could not see it. There I left it until Mr. Michael Maybrick took possession of it. Until Tuesday, the 14th May, after my husband's death, until a few minutes before Mr. Bryning made the terrible charge against me, no one in the house had informed me as to the fact that a *post-mortem* examination had taken place, or that there was any reason to suppose my husband had died from other than natural causes. It was only when Mrs. Briggs alluded to the presence of arsenic in the beef juice that I was made aware of the nature of the powder my husband had asked me to give him. I then attempted to make an explanation to Mrs. Briggs, but the policeman interrupted the conversation and stopped it. In conclusion, my Lord, I have to say that from the love of our children and for the sake of their future, a perfect reconciliation had taken place between us, and that on the day before his death I made a free confession of the fearful wrong I did him. (The statement, delivered in a low voice in some places, and broken by emotion, was imperfectly heard in the press box.)

Sir Charles Russell then proposed to examine witnesses, to whom the prisoner had made the same statement before the trial, or even before the inquest. His Lordship,—I wish to say that it is very painful to me in any way to refuse what I feel to be essentially a reasonable request; but I have gone to the full limit the law allows.

SIR C. RUSSELL'S SPEECH.

Sir Charles Russell, then proceeded to address the jury for the defence. He did not know when addressing them before of the grave and remarkable statement just made by the woman in the dock.

Up to this current year the marriage appeared to be a thoroughly happy one. Mrs. Maybrick, so far back as June 1888, called Dr. Hooper's attention to the fact that her husband was using powders which had a pernicious effect. She repeated this to Dr. Humphreys in March last, and also in a letter to deceased's brother. Then they had proof that deceased had visited a chemist's in Exchange Street, and over a period of eighteen months taken frequent doses of arsenic. In March 1889 the incident of her visit to London took place. This lady fell—she forgot her self-respect and her duty to her husband. Deceased never knew the extent and gravity of her fault; but after the Grand National, in consequence of her conduct at that place, there was a quarrel. He then dwelt on the incidents of that night, and the prisoner's yielding to the claims of maternity. A woman so yielding was not wholly bad. The result of friendly intervention, was a reconciliation. No base, pecuniary motive was suggested in this case. The whole suggestion of motive was concealment. But for this act of infidelity no motive could be assigned, and surely there was a world-wide chasm between infidelity and the wicked plotting by the means here alleged of the felonious death of her husband. The judgments of the world were, indeed, unequal. A man might be guilty of infidelity in many cases with impunity. With the woman it was the unforgiveable sin. But because she had sinned once was she to be misjudged always? As to the fly-papers he suggested the extreme improbability of her procuring them and dealing with them in the open way she did with any criminal intent. Counsel then went through the earlier stages of the illness, and dwelt on the great and natural anxiety shown by the prisoner as to the food taken from the house to the office, neither of those days was an exceptional illness. On Tuesday, the 7th May, Mrs. Maybrick showed the greatest anxiety for fresh medical advice, and for a nurse, and Dr. Carter was called in, and the next afternoon Nurse Gore arrived, and from the arrival of the trained nurses, who came practically to watch, check, and control Mrs. Maybrick, the prisoner had no charge of the deceased, and all her acts and solicitude and tenderness became matter of suspicion and misconstruction. An event occurred, the importance of which was so great that had it never taken place this charge would never have been heard of. He referred to the intercepted letter to Brierley. She was speaking, if they liked, in exaggerated terms of her husband's illness, having evidently a desire to remain on affectionate terms with Brierley, whilst there was any risk of discovery. They must remember, too, that Mrs. Briggs had formed a very serious opinion of the case, as did the nurse, and that Mrs. Maybrick had been informed of this before that letter was written. He asked the jury to read the letter, and say whether it read like that of a guilty woman who was planning a murder. Proceeding to the discussion of the medical symptoms, he contended that the theory of the prosecution of frequent doses of arsenic, commencing on the 27th of April, with probably a fatal dose on the 3rd of May, was in no respect borne out by the facts.

Sir Charles enlarged on her solicitous attention to the deceased, nursing him through several nights, and her prostration after the death, in which condition she remained for several days, and ignorant of the suspicions that had been levied against her. Was not the more intelligible hypothesis what she had herself stated? She had confessed to him, and it was in consequence of that the deceased said, "Oh, Bunny, Bunny, how could you do it?" If a woman had had the nerve to commit so cold, cruel, and deliberate a murder, would she not also have had the instinct of self-preservation, and have removed the means she had adopted? Instead of that she fell into a condition of absolute prostration, and when she left her husband's house, it was in charge of the police. He invited the jury to a close consideration of the question whether this was a case of poisoning by arsenic at all. First, he pointed out that neither of the doctors in attendance had any idea of poison till it was suggested to them; and all the skilled witnesses for the prosecution rested their final conclusions on the analysis. The second question was, did the facts bring home to their minds that the prisoner administered the arsenic, if that were indeed the cause of death? Sir Charles went on to deal with the new evidence in the case from America to show a familiarity on the part of the deceased with arsenic, and remonstrances made by his friends upon his habits, which remonstrances the deceased resented. Then there was the habit of the deceased afterwards in Liverpool of taking "pick-me-ups," in which arsenic formed an ingredient, and the habit of taking which developed until he took five in a day. Sir Charles concluded with an impassioned appeal to the jury on behalf of his client.

THE CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. Addison, in replying for the prosecution, alluded to the zeal, earnestness, and ability of his friend Sir Charles, and said, he himself had no desire to occupy other than a dispassionate position. The defence, he submitted, consisted simply of a succession of theories started with the hope of explaining away facts which were established, and which singularly supported and corroborated each other. He deprecated any weight being attached to the prisoner's apparent solicitude and tenderness, which, under the circumstances, he could only describe as consummate acting, seeing that up to a late stage of the illness she was in affectionate correspondence with her lover. Concluding his address, counsel said that undoubtedly it lay on the prosecution to establish their case, and it was only in the event of the jury's mind being firm and clear that he would suggest they should find the prisoner guilty. But if that was established in their view, then this investigation has [illegible] out with a [illegible] rarely equalled in the annals of crime.

THE JUDGE SUMMING UP.

When the Court met on Tuesday (Aug. 6), Mr. Justice Stephen proceeded to review the evidence. He said he did not think any inference as to the prisoner's guilt or innocence could be drawn from the prisoner's letter to Brierley to help her, after her husband's death. On Mr. Edwin Maybrick's evidence, he referred to the proved wish of Mrs. Maybrick to have fresh medical advice and a trained nurse, and said there appeared to be no ground for the suggestion that the prisoner had tried to keep people away from her husband until it was too late. On the other hand, he thought the action taken in regard to her could not be complained of, as it was one of the misfortunes she endured in consequence of the mistake she had made in her connection with Brierley. After going through Dr. Humphreys' description of the symptoms, and the treatment adopted, his Lordship pointed out that the cause of this man's death was exhaustion, which was caused in its turn by gastro-enteritis, and what caused the gastro-enterites was the question between the two sides, one theory being that it was arsenic, and the other that it was not. That was the great medical question with which they had to deal. If arsenic had been found in the body in large quantities there could have been no doubt that that caused it; but the suggestion was that the small quantity found in the body might have got there by other than foul means, and the crucial question in the case, it seemed to him, was how the arsenic found in the man's liver got there, and whether it got there in such a degree and in such a way as to show that the cause of death was arsenical poisoning. He proceeded to point out that there was no evidence of the deceased having taken any noxious food likely to have set up the affection of the stomach. It was not possible that any arsenic taken during the residence of the deceased in America could have remained in the body, therefore, all that the evidence went to show was that at that time and place deceased was in the habit of taking arsenic otherwise than by medical prescription. Then a Liverpool chemist, not knowing deceased by name, recognised him by a photo. as a customer whom he had served with "pick-me-ups" containing arsenic up to a period of two years ago. He must warn the jury that this was not an absolute proof. The assumption submitted by the defence was that if a man had continued the habit so long he would not give it up, and he would have taken arsenic down to a sufficiently late period to account for its presence in his body.

SEVENTH DAY.

The Judge, concluding his review of the evidence on Wednesday, said: You have, in the first place, to consider—and far be it from me to exclude, or try to get others to exclude, from their own minds and hearts in this matter what I myself, and I should think every other human being who has to consider such a question must feel vividly conscious of, you have to consider—and I ought almost better say you ought not to consider it too much for fear you might consider it too much—the horrible nature of the inquiry in which you are engaged. I feel that it is a dreadful thing that you are deliberately considering whether or not you should convict that woman of really as horrible, as dreadful a crime as ever any poor wretch who stood in that dock was accused of. If she is guilty—I say "if"—and my object is rather to heighten your feelings of the solemnity of the subject than in any way to attempt to prevent you from feeling as you do feel, and as you ought to feel. I could say many things about the awful nature of the charge; but I do not think it will be necessary to say any one thing. Your own hearts must already tell you what it is for a person to go on administering, deliberately administering, poison to a poor, helpless, sick man who relies upon her, and upon whom she has already inflicted a dreadful injury—an injury fatal to married life. A person who could do such a thing as that must, indeed, be destitute of the very commonest traces of human feeling. I shall say no more about that. If I were to say more I should say more than, perhaps, was decent. We have to consider the matter with no unfeeling spirit—far from it, but in the spirit of persons who are engaged in solving by intellectual means an intellectual problem of great difficulty, and with as becoming temper as we should undertake, this matter. There is a presumption of innocence in favour of every one whatever, and, of course, that presumption becomes stronger and stronger as the motive may, upon comparison, become more and more horrible. You ought not to convict a woman of such a crime as this unless you are quite sure in your own minds that she committed it. That is what I have to say to you upon that topic. If you go through the history of the case, you have to take into account the questions of motive, which might have acted on this woman's mind. When you come to consider the question of motive you must remember the intrigue which she carried on with this man Brierley, and the feeling seems horrible—to a person comparatively of ordinary innocence—it seems a horrible and incredible thought that a woman should be plotting the death of her husband in order that she might be left at liberty to follow her own degrading vices. But there is no doubt that the propensities which lead persons of that kind do kill the more tender, the manly and womanly feelings of the human mind.

The jury at 18 minutes past three retired in the custody of the Sheriff's officer to their private room.

THE VERDICT.

The jury were absent only forty minutes. Their return, after so short a deliberation, was accepted as a clear indication of an acquittal. A movement of relief went round the Court. People remarked to each other, "She's all right," or some other words expressing a similar expectation. When, therefore, after the formal calling over of the jurors' names, after the question put by the Clerk of the Court—"Do you find the prisoner, Florence Elizabeth Maybrick, guilty or not guilty," the foreman replied, in a low voice, "Guilty," a feeling of astonishment found suppressed expression all over the Court. Upon the prisoner herself the effect was almost electrical. Whilst the jury were deliberating she had been removed from the dock, and on returning, this time accompanied by a second female warder, in addition to the one who had so pleasantly and efficiently fulfilled the duty of attendance all through the trial, she resumed her seat on the chair in the dock. The moment the fatal word was uttered by the foreman of the jury the prisoner half started from her seat, and then bending forward with a wild abandonment to the impulse of the moment, buried her face in both hands. It was a spectacle full of poignant anguish, and for a while the Court, respecting the outburst of emotion in the frail figure which for seven days had formed the central object of the proceedings paused to allow her to recover. Then the Judge, in a low voice, bade the clerk to "call upon her." Mr. Shuttleworth did so. "Florence Elizabeth Maybrick," he said in solemn tones, "the jury have convicted you of wilful murder. Have you anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon you according to law?"

MRS. MAYBRICK SPEAKS.

Again a buzz of undefinable feeling filled the Court. Mrs. Maybrick rose to her feet. The wonderful nerve she has evinced all through the trial came once more to her aid. She stood at the front of the dock and, with her hands clasping the rail, she drew her head well up, looking steadily at the Judge the while. She essayed to speak, but the words would not come. Then with a determined effort she forced herself to utter that which lay on her mind. "I wish to say on oath," she began in a low tone, and then the noise in Court, proceeding from the intense feeling the verdict has evoked, bore down upon the rest of her sentence and prevented it from being heard. Mrs. Maybrick continued speaking and as she did so her voice gathered power, and her demeanour acquired afresh the air of dignity and even of proud half-resentment which is, so often been remarked. The purport of her words could then be caught. It was that, although guilty in regard to her intimacy with Brierley, she was "not guilty of this crime." [According to another report, the words used by the prisoner were:—"My Lord, evidence has been kept back from the jury, which, if it had been known, would have altered their verdict. I am not guilty of this offence."] Again a silence fell upon the Court, intensifying into deathly stillness as the Judge drew from beneath his desk and solemnly placed upon his head the black cloth assumed during the dread process of passing sentence.

THE DEATH SENTENCE.

Mr. Justice Stephen spoke with great weight and distinctness, albeit with emotion, and mercifully spared the prisoner any prolonged remarks. No longer at liberty, he said, was he to speak to her as being innocent of the dreadful crime laid to her charge. She had been convicted, after a most patient and prolonged investigation—after a defence in every respect worthy of the occasion. The law left him no discretion, and it was for him to pass the sentence which the law directed. Then followed the prescribed death sentence form, delivered by Justice Stephen with strong emphasis. At the concluding words of solemn import. "And may the Lord have mercy on your soul," the unhappy prisoner, her head by this time bowed upon her hand, stood clinging to the dock rail. At a motion from the principal jailor standing behind the female attendant, who has been with her throughout the trial, the latter touched Mrs. Maybrick softly upon the arm. The prisoner raised her head and turned. The female warders, one on each side, gently [illegible] her to walk, but their aid was soon not required and without [illegible] a couple of steps, Mrs. Maybrick's last time walked, the warders fell behind, and alone [illegible] dock. [illegible] rent tremor, Mrs. Maybrick for the [illegible] down the steps leading from the

Immediately upon the prisoner's disappearance from view, a remarkable ebullition of feeling took place. Hisses were heard, not in volume, but singly and in various parts of the Court. They could only be assumed to be directed at the jury, who stood idle in their box awaiting their discharge. Mr. Justice Stephen was also standing by his seat. If he heard the sounds, he made no remarks upon them, but, addressing the jury, tendered them the thanks of their country for their discharge of the "awful duty" which had been imposed on them, and intimated that, following precedent, he had directed that for five years they should be relieved of further duty as jurors. The members of the jury, several of whom had been observed to be deeply affected during the proceedings that followed upon their verdict, then retired.

MOBBING THE JUDGE.

A general movement was made into the open air, and here it was found that an enormous crowd had collected in front of St. George's Hall and in the neighbourhood. The result of the case passed round on lightning wings, and was destined to produce a regrettable outbreak. The arrival of the High Sheriff's carriage at the north of St. George's Hall to convey Mr. Justice Stephen to Newsham House, where the Judges reside during their stay in Liverpool, seemed to afford a suggestion to the crowd. A general movement was made to the carriage, and when the Judge, with the High Sheriff, the Under Sheriff, and the usual retinue, made their appearance, a demonstration took place of a disorderly kind. The crowd commenced to yell and hoot, and matters were rendered worse by the absence of any force of police. The coachman whipping up his horses, drove rapidly up London Road, but a portion of the crowd followed closely, and it was some time before the mob was distanced. The appearance outside the Court of some of the witnesses also led to an unfriendly demonstration.

POPULAR SYMPATHY WITH MRS. MAYBRICK.

The correspondent of the Central News says that the general opinion in Liverpool was that Mrs. Maybrick would have been acquitted, or failing an acquittal, that the jury would disagree. Thousands of people waited outside the Courts to hear the finding of the jury, and when it became known that the prisoner had been sentenced to death, a great angry howl (for nothing else could describe it) went up from the crowd. After Mrs. Maybrick was within the walls of the jail there was little diminution in the excitement in the town, and petitions for a reprieve were freely talked about.

MOBBING THE WITNESSES.

Shortly after the rising of the Court a large crowd waiting the exit of Sir Charles Russell closed round two of the witnesses—Mary Cadwallader, parlour-maid, and Humphreys, the cook—who were accompanied by two female friends from Warrington and two gentleman friends, and hooted and jostled them, at the same time uttering most offensive expressions regarding them. The two witnesses, who were taken for Alice Yapp, the nurse, and Brier the housemaid, were for some time in great peril, but their male friends at length cut a way for them out of the crowd and safely got them into the London and North Western station opposite. Meanwhile word was passed to the police station, and some sixty officers rushed through the North Western Hotel entrance and drove back the crowd, the women meanwhile taking refuge in the station hotel, when they were ultimately got away in a cab under escort of police. This was the second time the witness Humphreys has been molested, having on each occasion been mistaken for Alice Yapp.

INTERVIEW WITH THE PRISONER.

A Liverpool correspondent says, the verdict in the Maybrick case is still being discussed on 'Change and elsewhere. Prominent merchants express the opinion that the majority on 'Change believe the prisoner guilty, but wish her to be reprieved because of the conflicting medical testimony.

Mrs. Maybrick was visited by the Baroness Roque in Walton Gaol early on Thursday afternoon, 8th. The meeting of mother and daughter is described as having been a most painful and affecting one, and during the interview Mrs. Maybrick is said to have been greatly agitated. She, however, very much appreciated her mother's visit, and the kindness of the gaol officials in allowing it. The Baroness Roque, after visiting her daughter in gaol, returned to Liverpool by train. She seemed to be extremely dejected, and looked as if she had been crying bitterly. In the course of a conversation with the Rev. D. Morris, the chaplain of the gaol, Mrs. Maybrick said she was entirely innocent of the crime for which she has been condemned to death.

THE FOREMAN'S STORY.

The foreman of the jury, in the course of an interview said he had noted reflections upon the jury for arriving so quickly at a conclusion in the case, but it must be remembered that they had discussed the evidence among themselves each day. He added:—"It was not the judge's summing up which influenced us so greatly; it was the evidence given in the whole case. I see it stated that one of the jurymen told a barrister we considered that the medical evidence for the defence was bought. That is a very grave statement, and I have thought of writing to each of the jurors individually to ask if they did say so, for I think such a lie ought to be contradicted. It certainly is a very remarkable statement, and it is not the fact. We considered all the medical evidence given on both sides. Asked whether the statement volunteered by Mrs. Maybrick had not principally influenced the jury in bringing in a verdict of guilty, the foreman replied that it was really impossible to say what would have occurred if certain portions of the case had not been submitted.—Possibly you thought that statement broke down the medical evidence for the defence?—Well, it was rather a foolish thing. You see it was very improbable that she put it in the meat juice in powder, because it would not have had time to dissolve soon. It does not dissolve easily, even in water.—You imply from that that she put a solution, which account for the difference in the specific gravity of the drugged bottle and an ordinary bottle?—That of course suggests itself. If she spilled it, that was a thing of no consequence, and did not require filling up.—If it was proved she had made a similar statement soon after she was first charged, would that have made any difference in your minds?—I could not say. But why didn't she call witnesses to prove it?—Sir Charles Russell offered to do so, and wanted to do so, but the judge stopped him.—Oh, he offered to call them, did he?—This seemed to be new to Mr. Wainwright, who, however, continued: "Then Sir Charles Russell should have cross-examined on the point before?—The learned judge, if I remember rightly, did not refer to the box of pills found by Edwin Maybrick?—The American pills. He had got those, according to the name on the box, in America four years ago, and the box was very nearly full; so he had evidently not taken many of them lately. We considered every point we could, and were very sorry that we could not do otherwise than we did. I am sure every man on the jury sympathised with her. I would have given anything not to be on the jury, and twice as much to be able honestly to find another verdict. But being there we all had to do our duty conscientiously and to the best of our ability. No doubt you did sympathise with her, and the people of Liverpool appear to do so very strongly—So I believe, but I think in a few days, when the people of the country look at the case fairly and calmly, they will see that we could not have arrived at any other conclusion.—Many people are very sorry for her, despite her terrible offences in another direction, and petitions are being got up for a reprieve?—We knew nothing of what the opinion of the people was, and had nothing to do with it, even if we did. But, personally, I would not be at all sorry if she were reprieved.

ANOTHER DEMONSTRATION.

There was another unseemly demonstration outside St. George's Hall on Mr. Justice Stephen leaving the Courts of Justice on Thursday evening. As soon as his lordship entered the carriage in waiting the coach man drove off at a rapid rate, and the crowd, breaking through the police cordon, followed the carriage for some distance. Some gave vent to feelings of indignation, and hooted vehemently; while others cheered, and one enthusiastic lady waved her pocket-handkerchief gleefully, as if the judge's act had met with her complete approval. The hissing and the applause were pretty well mingled.

MRS. MAYBRICK'S DEMEANOUR IN GAOL.

It is reported, says the *Liverpool Post*, on reliable authority that on Wednesday evening, on her arrival at the gaol, Mrs Maybrick got out of the prison van just as if she were descending from a private brougham, and walked to the condemned cell, seemed she is now confined, with a firm step, and serious not to give serious thought to the out the position she is now in. Indeed throughout whole of her incarceration in the gaol [illegible] ction of a scribed as having behaved with an assumption of course, spirit of seeming bravado, which might certainly be spring from a feeling that she would [illegible] very acquitted. Next day, however, she rose doctors prostrate, and the attendance of the [illegible] treated in the was required. The prisoner is now [illegible] prisoners, same manner as any of the ordinary [illegible] the doctors or- but, of course, is allowed such food as a very exhaust- der. Last night she was still ill, and [illegible] ed state. [illegible] garding Mrs. May- The day the mail left the report [illegible] still remains in a brick's health is to the effect [illegible] the reaction on her nerprostrate and exhausted [illegible] olonged trial having broken vous system after [illegible] her down.

THE PRISONER'S CHILDREN.

The two children of Mrs. Maybrick have, since the commencement of the prosecution against her, been staying with some kind friends of the family in the neighbourhood of Woolton. They have been kept in ignorance of the awful charge brought against their mother, and the greatest commiseration is felt for their unhappy position, both in the neighbourhood where their parents resided and in the locality where they have been recently staying.

THE "LAW TIMES" ON THE VERDICT.

From a lawyer's point of view, the Maybrick case, says the *Law Times*, is of limited importance, but from a medical standpoint it is of enormous moment, because it proves that scientific evidence is practically useless in difficult cases. It is an alarming fact that upon almost any issue involving medical opinion contrary and diametrically conflicting views may be laid before a jury to almost any extent. So far as lawyers are concerned, the trial shows:—(1.) That we possess one judge at least of the very first rank of criminal judges. (2.) That it is desireable in the interests of justice that accused persons should be allowed to give evidence on their own behalf. In this case the prisoner's statement—a tissue of improbabilities—would probably have fallen to pieces under cross-examination, and standing alone must have contributed much to lead the jury to the righteous conclusion at which they arrived. A further reflection suggested by the case is this—that the judgment of the mob is generally absurd and illogical. The unthinking crowd outside the court hissed the verdict, and hooted the judge. This shows how important it is that the administration of the law should be kept out of the hands and free from the influence of the men in the street. We see it stated that a petition in favour of Mrs. Maybrick is being got up by the Bar in Liverpool. We trust that this is untrue. The profession should teach the public how to keep its head in these sensational matters. The surmise that the learned judge did not agree with the verdict is idle. The conclusion of his summing-up is wholly inconsistent with any such idea.

THE Commander-in-Chief has expressed to the military authorities throughout the kingdom his entire satisfaction with the arrangements for the reception of the Shah during his recent visit.

WHY on earth did the Government of France go out of its way to transform this uninteresting personage, Boulanger, into a hero and a martyr? *Truth* asks. Boulanger ought to have been allowed to run amuck in the provinces as much as he pleased. He should have been provided with an unlimited number of black hobby-horses and heroic speeches written to order, and he should have been left carte blanche to do exactly as he pleased. If this plan had been pursued, in a very short time the French people, for whose intelligence I have the highest respect, would have found out that their golden idol possessed feet of clay and a tongue of brass; they would have appraised his merits at their true value, and in six months this music-hall hero would have disappeared from the public arena and might even have developed into a useful citizen and a competent officer in the service of the Republic. But the Government of France has been so ill-advised as to treat him seriously, and it has carried this policy to such a pitch that certain good Frenchmen have taken offence because the General was asked out to a few entertainments in London, and because the English Government took no steps to suppress his grotesque demonstration at the Alexandra Palace. Now, I assure our French friends that in London Boulanger attracts no attention whatever, and is not even as popular as Buffalo Bill or John L. Sullivan.

## DISCIPLINE AND MORAL TRAINING IN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES IN INDIA.

THE Government of India Resolution on the above subject is reproduced in full below:—

In the letter addressed by the Home Department to Local Governments and Administrations on the 31st December 1887, their attention was drawn to the growth of tendencies unfavourable to discipline, and favourable to irreverence, in the rising generation in India; and the Governor-General in Council formulated for the consideration of Local Governments and Administrations certain suggestions with the object of counteracting these tendencies. The recommendations related both to schools and colleges. For the former it was suggested:—

(1) that gymnastics and field exercises should be recognized as part of a regular course of school training, and that a system of marks and prizes for efficiency in gymnastics should be introduced;

(2) that punishments for breaches of discipline should be arranged so as to fall on the offender, and that with this aim the imposition of tasks, deprivation of privileges, a judicious use of the rod in the case of young pupils, and finally expulsion in cases of aggravated and persistent misconduct, are more suitable forms of punishment than fines;

(3) that good conduct registers should be prescribed, extracts from which should be sent to the parents and guardians of the boy at stated intervals with the definite opinion of the head master on his character and behaviour, and that prizes for good conduct should be awarded at the end of each year;

(4) that hostels and boarding-houses should be established at the larger schools and colleges in large towns and cities for the accommodation of students whose families are not resident in the place where they are being educated;

(5) that selected boys from the higher classes of schools should be appointed monitors for the purpose of maintaining discipline during, and as far as possible out of, school hours;

(6) that any boy who through want of diligence and attention to study fails to rise to a certain class by the time he has reached a certain age should be required to leave the school;

(7) that inter-school rules, defining the conditions under which pupils should be allowed to pass from one school to another, should be extended to all schools aided or supported by public funds, as a condition of the continuance of such aid; and that the Senates of the Universities should be invited to use their influence to procure the adoption of this system in schools and colleges which do not receive aid from Government;

(8) that the provision of efficient training schools and colleges for teachers should be made a first charge against the educational grant; that the employment of teachers in all schools should be gradually restricted to those who have given satisfaction during a course of training; and that trained head-masters should be introduced from England for definite periods of five to seven years for selected schools; and

(9) that teaching having a direct bearing upon personal conduct should be more generally resorted to. The Government of India, while admitting that this is provided for in some aided schools by religious instruction, and that even in some State schools religious instruction can under well-recognized restrictions be granted out of school hours, considered that this was not sufficient; and it, therefore, in concurrence with the Secretary of State, desired that consideration should be given to the proposal of the Education Commission that an attempt should be made to prepare a moral text-book based on the fundamental principles of natural religion.

In regard to methods for encouraging respect for authority in colleges, it was pointed out by the Government of India that an improvement in this matter in schools would naturally reproduce itself in colleges, which students would enter with habits formed and characters developed by the wholesome discipline of the schools. The Governor-General in Council considered that an effort should be made to impart moral instruction in colleges, and with a view to improving the supervision of Principals and Professors over students in colleges, suggested the adoption of the following regulations:—

(*a*) that weekly meetings should be held by the Principal and the Professors to consider questions of discipline;

(*b*) that the Principal should have the power of ordering the expulsion or rustication of a student, and of fining him for disorderly conduct; and

(*c*) that every Professor should have the power of suspending a student for a limited period of time, and of fining him without reference to the Principal.

2. The Government of India has now been placed in possession of the views of Local Governments and Administrations on the foregoing suggestions. There is substantial agreement both among officials and the representatives of the native community as to the existence of the evils which have been indicated. The tendency towards irreverence and disregard of authority has no doubt gone further in some parts of India than it has in others. But most of the conditions which have favoured its growth in the parts of India where it is most prevalent are in a greater or less degree noticeable in other less forward portions of the country; and the Governor-General in Council entertains no doubt that remedies are necessary in those places in which the work is at present [illegible] of prevention, as well as in those in which it is one of cure. His Excellency in Council thinks that no profit will result from any further discussion as to how far the present state of things is due to defects in the system of education, and how far to forces either independent of, or antagonistic to, that system. The evil is admitted on all hands; and the problem is to find means by which the method of public instruction may be strengthened and improved so as to combat and overcome it. Holding these views, the Governor-General in Council considers it matter for congratulation that Local Governments and administrations and the representatives of the different native communities in India have generally accepted his suggestions with cordiality, and shown, by the earnest attention which they have devoted to the subject, their determination to remove the defects which have been brought to notice.

3. In proposing remedies for the evils admitted to exist many Local Governments and Administrations have felt themselves fettered by want of funds, and their recommendations are consequently in some cases not so far-reaching as they doubtless would have been if financial difficulties had not interfered. In the matter of expenditure on public instruction in India the Governor-General in Council desires to reaffirm the policy laid down in paragraph 17 of the Home Department Resolution No. 199 of 18th June 1888 * reviewing Sir Alfred Croft's Report on Education in India, and in accordance with that policy to state that the recommendations which follow, so far as they involve expenditure, should be carried into effect without imposing any additional burden on Provincial finances. Where the funds necessary for the improvements suggested cannot be provided from local sources or private benevolence, they should be obtained by an enhancement of fees or by curtailing and readjusting existing expenditure.

4. Proceeding to deal with the suggestions enumerated in paragraph 1, the Governor-General in Council observes that in Madras much has been done under the auspices of the Physical Training Association, and measures are under consideration in that Presidency with a view to making it a condition of aid or recognition that the organization of a school satisfies certain prescribed requirements in regard to a gymnastic course, school drill, and the maintenance of play-grounds. In Bombay a liberal grant-in-aid is to be given to the Bombay Gymnastic Society, which will provide for high schools in that city, while the question of providing for high schools elsewhere in the Presidency is being considered. The Bengal Government engages to provide play-grounds and gymnasia so far as funds admit; and the proposals of the Indian Association that Government should supply gymnastic apparatus to all Government schools, that teachers of athletic sports should be appointed, and that a general competition in athletic sports should be arranged every year in district headquarters, are receiving consideration at the hands of the educational authorities. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the question of physical education has lately been considered by a conference of educational officers; and His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner engages to consider with favour any practical suggestions that may be made. In the Punjab it is intended to prescribe gymnastic courses for primary, middle, and high schools, and to permit boys to present themselves annually for examination in gymnastics, and to receive certificates if successful. Cricket and athletic tournaments, open to Government and aided schools and unaided schools subject to Government inspection, are to be promoted. In the Central Provinces all secondary and many of the primary schools have gymnastic apparatus, and the boys are drilled at all secondary schools. In Burma physical exercise is so congenial to the tastes of the people, that special encouragement is not necessary to stimulate the boys to take part in athletics. In Assam gymnastic apparatus has been provided at most of the high schools; and it is further intended, if funds will admit, to appoint three teachers of gymnastics to visit the high schools in rotation, and to give a capitation allowance for proficiency. In the Hyderabad Assigned Districts gymnasia and teachers of gymnastics have been provided in many schools. The information thus summarized gives satisfactory proof that the Local Governments and Administrations appreciate the value of physical exercises, and are ready and willing to encourage them; and it is believed that much can be done in this direction without incurring any large expenditure. As a corollary to the action already undertaken, or about to be undertaken, to promote physical education, a system of marks and prizes, which no doubt will be largely supplied by private liberality, for proficiency in gymnastics and athletic sports, should be everywhere introduced where gymnasia and play-grounds have been attached to the schools; and the Governor-General in Council trusts that Local Governments and Administrations will on suitable opportunities endeavour to make arrangements to carry this suggestion into effect.

5. Indicating its views on the punishment of breaches of school discipline in paragraph 14 of the letter of 31st December 1887, the Governor-General in Council left this question to the judgment and discretion of Local Governments and Administrations. At the same time he drew prominent attention to the suitability of corporal punishment as a punishment for boys who have not reached an age when such punishment becomes inappropriate, and where local sentiment is not very pronounced against it. It appears from the replies now received that corporal punishment is generally recognized as suitable in cases of aggravated misconduct. The prevailing opinion also is strongly against the abolition of the system of fining, which is defended as being helpful towards securing punctual attendance. His Excellency in Council accepts the general opinion on both points, and desires

## THE GERMAN EMPEROR IN ENGLAND.

THE SPITHEAD REVIEW.

THE German Emperor set foot on English soil on Friday, August 2. Nothing could well have been more pleasant than the conditions under which he landed at Portsmouth, and a more imposing sight than that offered by the long lines of the ships of war it would be almost impossible to conceive. Shortly before half-past two o'clock the Royal yacht began to make her way out of the harbour before the eyes of a very large crowd of spectators. The Prince of Wales, in order to welcome the German Emperor with proper ceremony, had assumed the uniform of an Admiral of the Fleet, the Duke of Cambridge appeared in military uniform, and Prince George of Wales was in the naval uniform which he is entitled to wear. The way was led by the Enchantress, which had a large complement of visitors, and did not fly the Admiralty flag. Then followed the Trinity yacht Galatea and the Fire Queen, and then the Royal yacht. Progress out of the harbour was slow, but by three o'clock the vessels above-mentioned and the Vivid were at the head of what practically amounted to a procession, which moved swiftly eastwards towards the Nab lightship, the appointed place of meeting, which was reached in good time, and the official vessels, led by the Trinity yacht, turned to the right to await the arrival, and, to the eye of a spectator, in almost dangerous proximity went certain other vessels, but no accident whatever was seen or reported to occur. The vessel bearing the Royal party flew the Prince of Wales's standard at the main, but also displayed the German ensign.

When the Hohenzollern, passing the Warner lightship, came within the waters of the port, and before the lightship dipped her flag by way of salute, the guns of the eastern portion of the fleet thundered forth a salute; the western portion followed, and the scene was extremely impressive. Arrived at Osborne Bay, the Hohenzollern and the other vessels came to a halt, in order that the Prince of Wales might go on board the Hohenzollern from the Osborne and give a personal greeting to his Imperial guest. Meanwhile the German Squadron, anchoring in their allotted places in Osborne Bay, dressed ship and saluted the Royal Standard on Osborne House.

Landing at Cowes, the Emperor proceeded to Osborne where the Queen received him on the terrace steps, leading to the Royal entrance. Her Majesty was surrounded by her chief officers of State, Earl Mount-Edgcumbe being on her right and Lord Salisbury on her left, Sir Henry Ponsonby and the other Court officials being immediately behind Her Majesty. On the arrival of the Emperor the Queen, with Princess Beatrice, descended the steps and kissed her grandson on each cheek, in German fashion, and welcomed him to England. The Queen was dressed in black, and wore the Order of the German Royal Family, a yellow ribbon, under which was the ribbon of the Garter. A procession, including Her Majesty, the Emperor, the Princes and Princesses, was afterwards formed, and subsequently a reception took place, when the Emperor renewed his acquaintance with the chief members of Her Majesty's household.

Owing to the highly unfavourable character of the weather on Saturday the Queen ordered the postponement of the Review until Monday, August 4. Rain poured in torrents all day, there was a strong breeze from the south-west, and the fleet at Spithead was in the afternoon invisible from the shore. Outside the harbour a nasty choppy sea was running, despite the fact that lines of big ironclads act as very powerful breakwaters. During the morning several telegrams were sent between Osborne and Portsmouth, and vice versa, owing to the state of the weather. The Emperor of Germany was consulted, and His Majesty having consented to the postponement of the review at noon, the following telegram was received by Admiral Sir Edmund Commerell:—"Review postponed till Monday." This telegram arrived just when the last train with the Lords and Commons had arrived, while many who had arrived by early trains were en route to the station to catch return trains. Before the intimation had been made known, the Seahorse, the Government vessel allotted to the representatives of the press, had gone out of the harbour in search of the fleet, which was still obscured from view. On board the fleet, after the gale sprung up at midnight, special precautions were taken, extra watches being placed on the anchor cables.

THE SPORTS POSTPONED.

Saturday's gale completely upset the arrangements for the great spectacle at Spithead, but Sunday's programme was adhered to in its entirety. The day was beautifully fine, and thousands of people visited the lines of great battleships during the day. Nearly all the big mail steamers made a tour through the lines before noon, many of them with bands playing, and their passengers exhibiting every sign of delight at the transformation in the weather. At 3 p. m. the Royal party left Cowes, and proceeded on board the Teutonic, of the White Star Line, the first of the new merchant steamers constructed both for purposes of peace and war, in accordance with Admiralty specification, for which her owners receive a subsidy. The first ship to be inspected has the new barbette armour-clad Howe. Writing from that vessel, the *Standard* correspondent says:—"Presently we saw a small launch, no bigger than those which ply upon the river, but with two large flags flying from a staff in her bows. She came steaming down the line. The flags were the Standards of Germany and of the Prince of Wales. The next moment the boat was alongside. Three smart little midshipmen jumped down, and presented the side ropes, and the Emperor, followed by the Prince of Wales, stepped on to the deck. The Emperor at once shook Sir Edmund Commerell cordially by the hand, and was then introduced to Captain Domvile. Both the Emperor and the Prince were dressed in the uniform of an English Admiral of the Fleet, and both looked extremely well in this becoming dress. Following the two principal personages, there arrived on board Prince Albert Victor, in the uniform of a lieutenant in the Royal Naval Reserve, and Prince Henry of Prussia in the uniform of a German Naval Captain." The Emperor then commenced a formal inspection, which lasted two hours. Afterwards the Royal party paid a visit to torpedo-boat No. 79, under the command of Prince George of Wales, and after a long stay proceeded to the Immortalite, a belted cruiser, and the Medea, one of the latest fast ships for the protection of commerce. These vessels were also thoroughly inspected before the Emperor and the Prince of Wales returned to Cowes.

On Monday morning, August 5, the sky was again overcast, and the wind already fresh and rising rapidly, and it looked very much as though there was to be a repetition of Saturday's weather and Saturday's disappointment. However, it cleared before noon, and Portsmouth Harbour made a very pretty and animated picture with all the ships dressed with lines of gay-coloured bunting flattering in the breeze, great white ensigns at fore and mizen, while the black and white naval flag of Germany flew at the main in honour of Her Majesty's guest, the newly-made Admiral of the Fleet. As the morning wore on, Southsea Beach, the summits of the forts, and the shore between Stokes Bay Pier and Port Monckton, began to get black with people. In spite of the postponement there seemed to be more visitors than there were even on the occasion of the Jubilee Review. At two o'clock the Lords of the Admiralty, on board their yacht, the Enchantress, left the harbour and steamed down between the squadrons and towards Osborne. They were followed half-an-hour later by the Port Admiral, Sir Edmund Commerell, in his yacht, the Fire Queen. Both yachts were saluted by every vessel as they passed. By a quarter past three Admiral Commerell had made the tour of the fleet and had returned to his flagship, the Howe.

Early in the morning the German Emperor, who had stayed the night as the Queen's guest at Osborne, donned the uniform of an admiral of the British fleet, and, by the Queen's desire, was photographed in that dress on the terrace, Her Majesty being present at the time. It was not until Sunday morning that it was generally known at Osborne that the Emperor had appointed the Queen Colonel of the first Royal Dragoons in the German Army, and her Majesty's acceptance of the title gave great satisfaction to the German visitors. As the Queen, from the steps of Osborne House, saw the Emperor off to the review, she wore the colours of the regiment upon her shoulders—namely, light blue, crimson, and gold. Her Majesty also wore the ribbon of the Order of the Hohenzollern Family and the blue ribbon of the Garter. On leaving Osborne the Emperor drove to the pier in a carriage drawn by four horses, and with him were the Prince of Wales, Prince Henry of Prussia, Prince Henry of Battenberg, Prince Christian, the Marquis of Lorne, and the Duke of Cambridge. In other carriages were the Marquis of Salisbury, Count Herbert Bismarck, Count Hatzfeldt (the German Ambassador), and members of the Emperor's and Prince of Wales's suites. General Gardiner and Sir Geoffrey Hornby were specially deputed by the Queen to be in attendance on His Majesty. Prince Albert Victor afterwards joined the Alberta, which conveyed the party to the Victoria and Albert, where in the Royal circle was Lord G. Hamilton, the First Lord of the Admiralty. The gunboat Seahorse, which was allotted to the Press, preceded the Trinity yacht Galatea, and the latter convoyed the Victoria and Albert. This was followed by the Emperor's own yacht the Hohenzollern, behind which came the Osborne, with the Princess of Wales and Princesses Victoria and Maud. Then came the steamer bearing the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London. At twenty-five minutes to four the Victoria and Albert come in view of the German squadron in Osborne Bay. The flotilla accompanying the Royal yacht had no sooner appeared than the German squadron commenced to fire a salute of a hundred guns.

THE LEVEE ON THE ROYAL YACHT.

By a quarter-past four o'clock the Royal yacht, going at slow speed, had got nearly abreast of the Howe when the signal was given for a general salute. For the next minute the roar of guns was deafening, and the fleet was soon hidden in a thick cloud of white smoke. Yet it was but the smaller guns, and only a few of these, on each ship that were fired. What, therefore, hot action would be like now-a-days it is not difficult to imagine, although it might be quite impossible to describe the terrific crash and roar that would be produced by the firing of all the guns, big and little, on board a modern fleet of war vessels. To those on sea as well as ashore the turmoil and shock were enough to show what mighty power England possesses in her glorious navy. "Fire one, fire two, fire three," and so on, repeated the gunnery officer, giving the command as he walked from the deck side to side, until "Fire twenty-one," the last gun of the salute was discharged. Ere this had taken place the tars had swarmed up the rigging of the masted vessels, but not out upon the yards, and had locked hands around the decks and upper structures of the ironclads. Then the band played "God save the Queen," and the blue-jackets on each man-of-war gave three cheers as the Victoria and Albert went past. The Emperor and the Prince of Wales standing on the bridge of the Royal yacht acknowledged these compliments by saluting.

The Royal yachts proceeded to the end of the line, and, putting about, came up on the other side between the vessels on the Isle of Wight line and the mid line. As they returned the picket boats had to make a fresh rush to clear the course, for over two score steamers and sailing craft stood right through the fleet to intercept the yachts on their down voyage. Then the admirals and commanding officers were summoned to the quarter-deck of the Howe, and in steam launches and cutters they made their way as best they could amid the splashing seas. At last the Royal yachts returned close to the flagship and anchored, the Victoria and Albert abeam of the Howe; and then Admiral Commerell and all the chief officers of the fleet by request went on board the Royal yacht, and were presented to the Emperor, a levee being held on the quarterdeck of that craft. The Emperor and the Prince of Wales both warmly thanked the Commander-in-Chief and his colleagues for the excellent arrangement and disposition of the fleet. For nearly an hour the reception continued, and then leave taking began. The Emperor again singled out Captain Domvile, of the Howe, for as he was going down the gangway the Emperor followed and shook hands with him, saying, "Good-bye, captain." Anchors were hove in on the Royal yachts, which shortly after six p.m. set out back to Cowes.

A signal was made from the Victoria and Albert, just before she got under weigh, to the fleet. It was as follows:—"The Emperor and Prince of Wales, likewise the Queen, wish to express to the admirals, captains, officers, and men their highest approbation at the appearance and efficiency of the magnificent fleet assembled." Another Royal salute was fired by the ships as the Royal personages went away, and the men of the whole fleet by signal gave three great cheers in unison, which would be heard above the piping of the wind and the splash of the waves, and was borne far off to the ears of those ashore. When the yachts got back to Cowes a Royal salute was also fired by the German squadron, and the official programme of the day was thus ended, amid the strains of the bands and the "hochs" of the sailors. The wind continuing to increase as night crept on, about 7 p.m. the torpedo boats were ordered back into harbour.

What should have been the most interesting sight of the day to the Kaiser was unfortunately missing. The great merchant steamers, and particularly the steamers on the special Admiralty list, that is to say, virtually fast cruisers provided by private enterprise for public purposes, could not all afford to wait the convenience even of Royalty, and many of them—indeed, all that were best worth seeing—had departed for their various ports. No other country in the world could have shown His Imperial Majesty such a sight, and what he saw of it on Friday as he came, and in his private capacity on Sunday made up but poorly for its virtual absence from the ensemble of the great and long-looked-for occasion.

THE NAVAL REVIEW.

The fleet which the Emperor inspected comprised thirty-seven ironclads, with a complement of 15,291 officers and men; twenty unarmoured cruisers, manned by 5219 officers and men, and smaller craft, and torpedo boats, making up in all 112 pennants, the total crews numbering nearly 23,000. The total cost of the ships taking part in the review, exclusive of armament, and not including the torpedo-boats, is put down at about £19,500,000. By far the most expensive vessel is the Inflexible, which cost £951,000, while the speediest is the Sharpshooter (cost £57,000), capable of doing twenty-one knots per hour.

Two or three slight accidents occurred during the storm of Saturday. Her Majesty's ship Australia broke her main feed shaft, and was ordered into harbour. On Saturday afternoon the Sunbeam took the ground at Ryde, and lay on her beam ends till four o'clock the following morning. Lord Brassey had among his guests Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Akers-Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain, Lord Charles Beresford, Mr. Forwood, Sir F. Leighton, and Lord Claud Hamilton.

An accident which but for the admirable discipline on board the Howe might have proved serious happened on Monday. Either one of the cables parted, or the huge battleship began to drag her anchor, drifting down towards one of her companion ships. Captain Domvile ordered the sheet anchor to be cleared, and in a few minutes all was ready, and it was dropped overboard. The heavy mass of metal plunged into the sea, dragging the great chain after it with a rattle as of thunder. In a minute the ship was swung to, and all danger was over.

DEPARTURE FOR THE MANŒUVRES.

The fleet left Spithead on Tuesday morning, August 6, in half a gale of wind. The departure of Admiral Baird's Squadron (B) was delayed by an accident to the Inflexible, which broke her capstan and was eventually left behind. More than one ship, including the Hercules, had crossed her cables, which is not to be wondered at considering the tides that run at Spithead and the weather that has prevailed of late. At ten o'clock, however, Squadron B, led by the Monarch, stood to the eastward at slow speed, and at twelve Squadron A followed suit under Admiral Tryon; but here occurred a still graver accident, for the Black Prince and Invincible came into collision, the latter losing her headgear, the former carrying away mizentopmast and smashing her cutter. The Invincible proceeded, but the Black Prince remained behind for some hours.

Meanwhile, at half-past eleven, the sound of guns from Cowes Roads told that the Emperor had embarked on board the Victoria and Albert, and presently she steamed past Ryde, and out around the forts being saluted by the ships of war still at anchor, or just starting, as she went by, followed by the Enchantress and Spitfire, Admiral Commerell's yacht, to anchor with her satellites in Sandown Bay. Here presently was witnessed perhaps the prettiest sight in a nautical ways yet presented to the eyes of the Emperor William, for he now passed the fleet in review not at anchor, but in motion. First the powerful squadron of Admiral Baird, consisting of some eighteen ships, steamed by at a cable's length to seaward of the Royal yacht, the men manning, rigging, and cheering lustily as they passed, and the saluting guns bellowing forth once more a Royal salute. Then the still more numerous fleet of the defenders, led by Admiral Tryon in the Hercules, came by, at still closer quarters, between the Victoria and Albert and the shore of Sandown Bay, rendering the same honours of course, and turning sharp under the bow of the Royal yacht as each ship cleared her in turn.

THE EMPEROR AT ALDERSHOT.

The German Emperor proceeded from Osborne on Wednesday morning, August 7, to Aldershot, and rarely has the eye of a soldier rested upon a sight more beautiful and inspiriting than that which was set before him. No fewer than twenty-five thousand five hundred men engaged in mimic warfare for his pleasure, and afterwards marched before him in a manner that made it easy to judge what was the impression left upon a most military mind. The naval inspection, in which His Majesty has taken a passive part, was wanting in no element of grandeur, though it necessarily lacked the colour, the glitter, and the movement that accompany a military display. Each of these qualities was pre-eminent on Wednesday.

The tented fields were early astir, for, according to official instructions, an invading army had landed upon the south coast, near Worthing and Shoreham, and was advancing on London by three roads; while a defending army, collected at Reading, was to push on an army corps to Wokingham and Bagshot in order to repel the invaders. Interest in this trial of strength and skill was not confined to military men. A less critical, and, perhaps a more enthusiastic, body of spectators was supplied by the civilians who had travelled to the scene of operations during the night, and who, long before the reveille, were watching eagerly for the first movement of the troops. Their patience and endurance were rewarded shortly after four o'clock, when the first effort was made towards the concentration of the Northern or Defending Army, under Major-General Sir D. C. Drury Lowe. Those who attached themselves to this section had Presented to them during four hours a brilliant spectacle of horse, foot, and artillery, making their way with solemn stateliness across the heath towards their rendezvous, close to the earthworks known as Stoney Castle and Longdown Hill Forts. Meanwhile, the invaders had not slept, but had betaken themselves with an admiring following to their position in the hollow south of Normandy Fort. By eight o'clock the forces were prepared to join battle. The space that separated them was cleared of spectators, the public being confined to Play Hill, whence they had but an indifferent view, though they were entirely free from the dangerous surprises to which a few privileged persons who were daring enough to wander out of the beaten tracks were subjected. Only the presence of the Emperor was awaited. The Duke of Cambridge, Lord Wolseley, General Sir Redvers Buller, and nearly all the Headquarter Staff, accompanied by many German officers, were at Ash Vale Station, Aldershot, shortly after eight o'clock, to receive His Majesty, who had sailed from Cowes at six o'clock, and was already on his way from Portsmouth. The Royal train arrived at a few minutes after nine o'clock, bringings with it the Princess of Wales and her daughters, Princesses Victoria and Maud, Prince Henry of Prussia Prince Christian Victor, the Duke of Teck, and many other distinguished visitors, whose bright costumes and gay accoutrements added to the variety and colour of the scene. The Prince of Wales, greatly to his disappointment, was prevented from being present by a slight indisposition, which absolutely precludes his riding. Dense crowds filled the approaches to the station, and cheered the Emperor with great heartiness as he rode, with his escort of the Light Cavalry Troop of the Hon. Artillery Company, towards the scene of the impending conflict.

Half-an-hour later (writes the *Standard* correspondent), a signal gun gave warning that in a few minutes we should see the shock of battle, and should have an opportunity of judging whether or not an invader could force his way into our midst. The sun was shining brightly, and a refreshing breeze tempered its powerful rays. The Attacking Army threw out its scouts, and presently the hills and valleys were dotted with bright uniforms and dark pieces of artillery. Clouds of mounted skirmishers wheeled and whirled across the heather, and occasional glimpses were obtained of scarlet coats, mingled with the darker uniforms of Volunteers. To the spectator on Play Hill nothing was very definite as the operations covered an area of ten miles, and were for the most part concealed behind hills or in valleys. He had, therefore, to be content with what the fortune of war vouchsafed to him in the shape of spectacle. Nor was he always without gratification in this respect, for every now and then, as the battle developed, troops, victorious or vanquished, would gallop within range, their sabres and lances glittering in the sun, and making a picture that could hardly fail to kindle the imagination, and to rouse the spirit of patriotic enthusiasm. But if the view of the spectator was limited to these scattered groups, his ears could not be shut against the roar and rattle of artillery that echoed and re-echoed over the plain as the batteries got into position. The fleecy vapour that hung over the ground wherever musketry had been engaged was quickly thickened by volumes of descending smoke from the guns that poured their harmless hail upon the enemy. The batteries of the invaders played with such energy from the southern heights that their flashes seemed almost to eclipse the sun, and left behind a pall of smoke, under cover of which their occasional advance in position was known only by the rattle of carriages and the hoarse voice of command. The balance of the contest was against the defenders, who, after a furious resistance, were borne down towards their rendezvous. Of the final struggle even the spectators on Play Hill had an excellent opportunity of judging. The batteries of both armies flashed and roared from opposite hills; the sharp ring of the rifle was heard in the hollows, and mingled with it was the rattle of the machine gun. The glittering masses of infantry and cavalry came out of their concealment, and the "thin red streak tipped with a line of steel" was seen moving over the parched plain. Nothing could have been finer than the scene on Fox Hills when the signal was given at noon for the cessation of hostilities. Only one regret was expressed, and it was that the patriotic sentiment had not been gratified by the expulsion of the invader in this game of war.

After luncheon there was a march-past, and His Majesty was pleased to express his great satisfaction with everything he had seen, and his surprise at the immense improvement in the British army since he was here two years ago.

The distribution of the forces was as follows:—

SOUTHERN FORCE.

Maj-Gen Williams, CB (C RA, Col Annand); chief staff officer, Lieut-Col Hutton, DAAG; Assistant staff officers, Maj Smith, DAAG, Capt and Brevet-Maj M'Grigor, King's Royal Rifles, and Capt Barney, Gordon Highlanders.

Royal Horse Artillery and Cavalry (Col. Townshend 2nd Life Guards, commanding).—Band, K Batteries Royal Horse Artillery; 1st and 2nd Life Guards, forming the 1st Brigade under Col. Needham; and the 11th and 18th Hussars, forming the 2nd Brigade under Col. Parker, 18th Hussars.

Divisional Artillery (Col. Hutchinson commanding).—34th, 47th, 75th, 46th, 51st, and 67th field batteries with one field company of the Royal Engineers.

1st Aldershot Infantry Brigade (Maj.-Gen. Lynden Bell commanding).—Regiments: 1st Liverpool Regiment, 2nd Suffolk Regiment, 2nd Yorkshire Regiment, and 4th East Surrey Regiment.

2nd Aldershot Infantry Brigade (Maj.-Gen. Walker, C. B., C.M.G., commanding,)—2nd Royal Scots, 1st Devonshire Regiment, 1st King's Royal Rifle Corps, and 2nd Rifle Brigade.

2nd (or East London) Volunteer Brigade (Col. Trotter, late Grenadier Guards, commanding).—Corps: 15th and 24th Middlesex and 2nd London R. V.; 3rd London and 1st Tower Hamlets R. V., and 2nd V.B. Royal Fusiliers; 2nd and 12th Middlesex R. V. and 2nd Tower Hamlets R. V.; 1st, 6th, and 21st Middlesex R. V.

3rd (or Home Counties) Volunteer Brigade (Brigadier, Lord Wantage, V.C., K.C.B., commanding).—Corps: 1st V.B. Royal Berkshire, 1st Bucks R.V., and 1st V.B. Bedfordshire; 2nd V.B. Oxfordshire and 3rd V.B. Bedfordshire, cadets of the public schools.

Detachment of the Army Service Corps.

Bearer Company Medical Staff Corps (attached to the 2nd Infantry Brigade).

NORTHERN FORCE.

Maj.-Gen. Sir D. C. Drury-Lowe, K.C.B. (C. R.A., Col. Chapman, C.B., aide-de-camp); chief staff officer, Lieut.-Col. Barnett, Royal Horse Artillery; assistant staff officers, Major Kennedy, Suffolk Regiment, Captain Guilding, Essex Regiment.

Royal Horse Artillery and Cavalry (Col. E Wood, C.B., commanding)—A Battery R.H.A., H Battery, R.H.A., Royal Horse Guards, 1st Royal Dragoons, 14th Hussars, 16th Lancers, 19th Hussars, and mounted detachment Royal Engineers.

Divisional Artillery (Lieut-Col. Inge commanding.)—J Battery R.H.A., L Battery R.H.A., 24th Field Battery, 32nd Field Battery, 57th Field Battery, and Hon. Artillery Company.

Royal Engineers (Col. Bruce Brine commanding)—Bridging Battalion, Telegraph Battalion. Balloon section, two field companies.

Guards Brigade (Col. Wigram, C.B., commanding) 3rd Grenadier Guards, 2nd Coldstream Guards and 1st Scots Guards.

3rd Aldershot Infantry Brigade (Maj-Gen. Mansfield Clarke, C.B., commanding)—2nd East Kent Regiment, 1st Somerset Light Infantry, 1st Bedfordshire Regiment, 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers, and detachment of infantry Hon. Artillery Company.

1st (or Portsmouth) Volunteer Brigade (Brigadier-General Sir W. Humphrey, Bart., C.B., commanding).—1st Volunteer Brigade Hampshire Regiment, 3rd Volunteer Brigade, Hampshire Regiment, and 4th Volunteer Brigade Royal Surrey, 17th Middlesex, and 1st Surrey Rifle Volunteers.

Detachment Army Service Corps.

Bearer Company Volunteers Medical Staff Corps, with Pack Transport (attached to the 3rd Infantry Brigade.

ORDER OF THE MARCH PAST STAFF.

Lieut-Gen Sir Evelyn Wood, VC, GCMG, KCB, commanding—Maj Parsons, RA, aide-de-camp; Captain Babington, 16th Lancers, aide-de-camp; Capt R Owen, 1st Lancashire Fusiliers, aide-de-camp.

General Officer commanding Royal Artillery, Maj-Gen Williams, CB—Col C W Robinson, CB, AAG; Lieut-Col Hutton, DAAG; Maj Farrant, DAAG; Col North Crealock, CB, AAG; Col Skinner AAG, Maj Franklyn, DAAG, Capt Apsley Smith, Brigade Major, RA.

Cavalry Division.—Maj.-Gen. Sir Drury C Drury-Lowe, K C B; Assistant Adjutant-General, Maj. Paget, brigade-major of cavalry; aides-de-camp, Capt. the Hon. L Fortescue, 17th Lancers, and Lieu. Portal, 17th Lancers.

Royal Horse Artillery.—Lieut.-Col. Burnett; A Battery, Maj. Marshall; H Battery, Maj. Blaksley; K Battery, Maj. Ripon. Lieut.-Col. Inge—B Battery, Maj. Wallace; J Battery, Maj. Corbett; L Battery, Maj. Gillispie.

CAVALRY.

1st Brigade (Household Cavalry).—Col the Hon. O Montagu, Royal Horse Guards; Brig.-Maj. Capt Farquharson, Royal Horse Guards; A D C, Lieut. Ley Royal Horse Guards. 1st Life Guards, Col. Needham; 2nd Life Guards, Col. Townsend; Royal Horse Guards, Lieut.-Col. Lord Kilmarnock.

2nd Brigade—Col E A Wood, CB; Brig.-Maj. Capt Lord Edward Talbot, 11th Hussars; ADC, Maj-Lucas, Suffolk Yeomanry. 1st Royal Dragoons, Col Maclean; 11th Hussars, Col Verelst; 14th Hussars, Lieut-Col Hamilton.

3rd Brigade—Col Parker, 18th Hussars; Brigade Major, Capt Knox, 18th Hussars; ADC, Capt Greville, 18th Hussars. 16th Lancers, Col Davison; 18th Hussare, Maj Hemans; 19th Hussars, Col French.

Royal Artillery.—1st Division, Col. Annand; 34th Field Artillery, Maj. Campbell; 47th Field Artillery, Maj. Bigg; and 75th Field Artillery, Maj Hadway. 2nd Division—Col Chapman, C.B., A.D.C.; 24th Field Bry, Maj. Browell, 32nd Field Battery, Maj. Downing; 57th Field Battery, Maj. the Hon. R. Allsopp. 3rd Division Col. Hutchinson; 46th Field Battery, Maj. Coxhead; 51st Field Battery, Maj Foote; 67th Field Battery, Capt Williams; and the Hon Artillery Company Battery.

Royal Engineers.—Col. Bruce Brine, C.R.E., staff officer; Maj. Rochford-Boyd, Lieut.-Col. Athorpe, commanding bridging battalion; Maj. Barker, 1st Division Telegraph Battalion, and the 7th, 11th, and 37th Field Companies, Majors Lindsell, Brown, and Green.

Volunteer Troops.—3rd Volunteer Brigade, General Lord Wantage; Brigade-Major, Lieut.-Col. Carter; A.D.C., Captain Ross; 2nd Volunteer Brigade, Col Trotter, late Grenadier Guards; Brigade-Major, Capt. F Lloyd, Grenadier Guards; A.D.C., Lieut. A. H. Lloyd, Grenadier Guards. 1st Volunteers Brigade, Gen. Sir W. Humphrey, C.B.; Brigade-Major, Col. Fife and A.D.C., Maj. Ernest Humphrey.

Volunteer Medical Staff Corps.—Surg.-Maj. Norton, bearer Company, with Pack Transport.

INFANTRY.

Guards Brigade.—Col. Wigram, C.B., Coldstream Guards; Brigade-Maj., Capt. Ricardo, Grenadier Guards; A.D.C., Lieut. Lovel, Coldstream Guards; Grenadier Guards, Col. Thynne, C.B.; 2nd Coldstream Guard, Col. Hall; 1st Scots Guards, Col. Gascoigne.

1st Aldershot Brigade.—Maj.-Gen. T. L. Bell; Brig.-Maj. Capt. Sawyer, Royal Lancaster Regiment; A.D.C., Capt. Freeby, 2nd East Surrey Regiment, 1st King's, Liverpool, Col. Dawson; 2nd Suffolk, Lieut.-Col. Harris; 2nd Yorkshire, Lieut.-Col. Oakes; 4th East Surrey Militia, Col. Daniell.

2nd Aldershot Brigade.—Maj.-Gen. F. W. E. F. Walker, C.B., C.MG.; Brig.-Maj., Maj., the Hon. F. W. Stopford, Grenadier Guards; A.D.C., Lieut. Cuthbert, Scots Guards. 2nd Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment), Lieut.-Col. Rooke; 1st Devonshire Regiment, Col. Street; 1st King's Royal Rifle Corps, Col. Cramer; 2nd Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own), Col. Swaine, C.B., C. M. G.

3rd Aldershot Brigade.—Maj-Gen. C. M. Clarke, CB; Brigade-Major, Maj Hughes, Scottish Rifles; ADC, Lieut C A A Frederick, Coldstream Guards. 2nd Buffs (East Kent Regiment), Lieut-Col Kerr; 1st Prince Alberts (Somerset Light Infantry) Lieut Col Kinloch; 1st Bedfordshire Regiment Lieut-Col Price; 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers Col Morton; Cyclist Section (attached 3rd Infantry Brigade).

Army Service Corps—Lieut-Col Grattan; Companies A B and C.

Medical Staff Corps—Surg-Maj Johnson, Bearer Company.

The Emperor returned to Osborne in the evening, when a banquet was held, at which were present all the members of the Royal family, the principal members of the Emperor's Staff, many distinguished foreign guests, and Lord George Hamilton, and the Hon. E. Stanhope.

## THE ROUT OF THE DERVISHES.

THE long expected battle with Wad-el-N'jumi and his Dervishes came off on Saturday, the 3rd instant, and is this described:—General Grenfell (says the special correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*) was deliberate in his preparations, but when the decisive moment came he showed himself as masterful in action as he had been cool in judgment. General Grenfell left Toski half an hour before daybreak for the double purpose of reconnoitring Wad-el-N'jumi's camp and of drawing him into more open country. The Sirdar took with him one squadron of the 20th Hussars, under Major Irwin, the Camel Corps, manned by Egyptians, the Egyptian cavalry proper, and the mounted infantry. The horsemen moved quietly and quickly, an l soon covered the intervening ground, the enemy being sighted by six o'clock. The Dervishes were in the act of striking camp, and great confusion prevailed within their lines. Several hundred men were already on the march northwards, and they were quickly brought into line of battle as soon as the Anglo-Egyptian forces were discovered so near. The Sirdar and his staff, meanwhile, were calmly using their field-glasses and taking careful note of the strength and disposition of the enemy. But matters very soon became lively, for the Dervishes, without waiting to be attacked, opened a vigorous fire upon our horsemen, but without inflicting any serious damage. By this time the enemy had recovered from their surprise, and their chiefs could be seen moving about, giving orders, and encouraging their men. Soon a body of Arab spearmen moved down upon our little force, and the Sirdar, satisfied that Wad-el-N'jumi was willing and prepared to fight, moved off out of rifle range, having previously despatched orders to Toski for his entire infantry and artillery force to be moved up in readiness for a general engagement.

SMART STRATEGIC MOVEMENT.

Our cavalry had struck the enemy's camp to the south of the low hills, and they now moved in a northerly direction towards the river just above Toski. The enemy, too readily mistaking this admirable strategic movement for a retreat, followed in hot pursuit, wasting a good deal of ammunition at impracticable ranges. They had with them a small cannon, which, however, was of very little use to them. The cavalry moved slowly, and several times the enemy's spearmen nearly got within striking distance, the firing at times becoming quite brisk. But the Sirdar, avoiding actual contact, moved adroitly from one ridge to another, luring the unsuspecting Dervishes surely to their doom. North-west of Toski the desert rises, and upon the high ground thus afforded Grenfell's two infantry brigades and the mule battery took up a commanding position, the enemy, about 3,000 effectives, ultimately forming up on ground almost as advantageous and almost facing our forces. Our infantry now barred Wad-el-N'jumi's northward march, and our cavalry being well on his flank, there was nothing left for him to do but fight. The battle-ground was about four miles from the river, in the neighbourhood of Toski. Colonel Wodehouse commanded the infantry, with Major Hunter, of the York and Lancaster Regiment, as second in command; Colonel Kitchener had charge of the cavalry brigade, with Major Irwin in command of the 20th Hussars; Major Beech commanding the Egyptian cavalry; and Major Randle Bey the Egyptian artillery. All these officers rendered splendid service.

AN INFANTRY DUEL.

The battle was opened with infantry firing, to which the enemy replied with vigour. Few of the Dervishes' shots told at this point, but our fire was very effective, and several of the Arab warriors bit the desert sand almost at the first volley. The murderous fire continued for some time, and the first variation occurred in a futile attempt by the Dervish spearmen to charge up to our positions. Very gallantly the brave fellows come on, brandishing their spears and shouting defiance at their foe. But their force was spent long ere they could have crossed spear with bayonet, and when at length they turned suddenly back to their lines scores of dusky bodies dotted the blood-stained sands. The charge was reckless to the point of madness, for our men, black and white alike, remained steady as rocks, maintaining a pitiless and well-directed fire against which trained British infantry could not have stood for long. But, reckless or mad, the attempt was made again and again, and always with the same result. The day was now getting well advanced, and the enemy had not reached our men hand-to-hand save on the right, where, with Wad-el-N'jumi in personal command, they made a supreme effort to turn our position. That position, however, was too important to be neglected in the Sirdar's calculations, and the Black regiment which held it was stiffened with a squadron of cavalry.

THE FINAL CHARGE.

The final Dervish charge was superb, but it was met by such a fire from our rifles and artillery that the spearmen never half covered the intervening ground, and from this moment the gallant enemy seemed to lose heart. Their fighting grew feebler; our artillery gave them no time to rest or reform, and finally the Dervishes turned and fled. Our cavalry pursued them mercilessly, compelling the fugitives to seek safety in the desert. Not a few refused the dreadful alternative, and turning, sometimes in groups, and sometimes individually, stood and fought the horsemen until cut down, declining equally to give or to accept quarter. But it was a wretched remnant which sought safety in flight, and 1500 Dervishes were killed on the wide battlefield. A few were taken prisoners, and many others were wounded. Wad-el-N'jumi, the Dervish leader, fought while there was any life in him, and finally fell pierced by a rifle bullet. Abd-el-Halem and all the principal Emirs died at their posts like men. Fifty standards, some taken at the bayonet point, fell into our hands, together with thousands of weapons, ammunition and stores, and one small cannon. On our side, considering the work accomplished, the loss was trifling indeed. The Dervishes were overmatched even in their favourite method of warfare, and they retreated upon and beyond the position whence they came. It was a retreat, not a flight, although our cavalry rode on and among the Dervishes and did terrible execution. Frequently the gallant Arabs turned at bay and hacked at horses' legs and riders bodies, regardless of sabre cuts and bayonet thrusts. Driven from their first positions, the enemy took up fresh ground, but our infantry, after a short breathing space, fired volley after volley and again charged. Again the dervishes disdained to await their enemy, and rushed to meet them, and again there was fierce fighting, followed by retreat. Then our men drove the enemy out of their last positions, and the fight was nearly over.

The cavalry continued the pursuit of the fugitives until sundown, and then returned into camp amid the cheers of their comrades. The gunboats also took part in the chase, and captured a number of exhausted camp followers and some Dervishes who had found their way to the river bank. The cavalry brought in some prisoners also, and what with prisoners, deserters, camp followers, women and children, the commissariat officers and provost-marshals had their hands full. The body of Wad-el-N'jumi was brought into camp on Saturday evening, and was fully identified by scores of people. It will be accorded the honourable interment due to a brave enemy.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS.

The following telegram has been received at the War Office from the Sirdar to the Secretary of State for War:—Toski, August 4, 9·34 p.m.—Our loss was as follows:—Killed, 17; wounded, 131. Details as follows: Killed, 2,757, Private Washbrook, 20th Hussars, and 16 Egyptian soldiers. Wounded, Brevet-Major A. Hunter, Lancaster Regt, Egyptian Army; Lieut. B. Catton, Shropshire Light Infantry, Egyptian Army dangerously; 20th Hussars, 2469 Private J. Lindop, severely; 2,545 Lance-Corporal H. Hatcher, severely; 2537 Private F. Knowles, slightly; 2541 Private W. Barnett, slightly, Egyptian Army Cavalry: Lieutenant Abdalla Fikri, severely; 10th Battalion, Captain Mahomed Cadhur, slightly; Lieutenant Mahomed Kamil, severely; and 128 non-commissioned officers and men. Reconnoitred with mounted troops at daylight this morning; found Dervish force completely broken up; cavalry following up the few fighting men that remain. I have now over 1000 prisoners and wounded Dervishes here, and refugees are coming in fast. Gunboats patrolling. I have sent Wodehouse's column south to Abu Simbel, to head retreating Dervishes. Every Emir but one unimportant one killed.

Sarras was occupied by our troops on Tuesday, August 6. After the victory at Toski the Sirdar pushed forward and entered the place with the Egyptian soldiers leaving the British behind at Toski. On Sunday General Grenfell, with the cavalry and the Camel Corps, made another reconnaisance of the scene of Saturday's fight. They visited the last camp of the enemy, and, finding it clear of Dervishes, returned to Toski, where General Grenfell got on board a gunboat and patrolled the river in a southerly direction, the cavalry and Camel Corps at the same time pushing along the west bank, and scouring the country inland. Afterwards the cavalry continued their march to Bellana to cut off stragglers. Colonel Wodehouse and his column have also left for Bellana.

Nothing has occurred to minimise the effects of Saturday's victory, and General Grenfell finds it to have been actually more complete than he at first anticipated. Private

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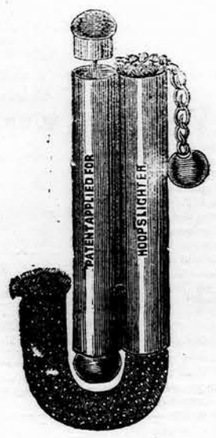


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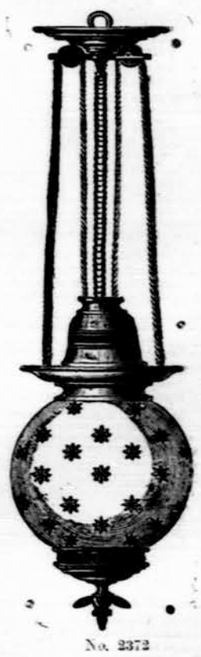

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